

SULTAN DISCUSSES SURRENDER TERMS WITH GRAND VIZIER

Tewfik Pasha Said to Have Resigned and That Abdul Hamid Is on Point of Abdicating His Throne.

CONFERENCE IS ON

The Young Turks' Representatives Reported at Palace Awaiting Reply to Their Demands.

EVENTS TODAY IN TURKEY. Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha and War Minister Edhem Pasha resign their posts and Sultan tries to induce Hilmi Pasha to resume the post of grand vizier.

Sultan appeals direct to Germany and to the foreign embassies in Constantinople for protection.

Abdication of the Sultan momentarily expected, some reports declaring that he has already done so and is in flight.

Forty thousand Young Turks camped around the city, their forces being hourly increased.

Capture of the city expected within 48 hours.

Attack on Christians renewed in Asia Minor; 5000 dead in province of Adana alone.

Prince Kopsis Effendi of Samos slain.

Eight hundred men land from British ships at Mersina and three British ships ordered to proceed to-night from Malta to Turkey.

BULLETIN. WASHINGTON—The armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana were ordered this afternoon to proceed to Alexandretta, Turkey, with all possible despatch, with orders to report to the American consul for the protection of the American interests. The squadron is under the command of Captain Marshall of the North Carolina. Conditions at that point are reported to be very alarming.

The North Carolina and Montana are now at Guantanamo, the distance from which to Alexandretta is approximately 5700 miles. Presuming that the ships will start at once they should reach Turkey in from 15 to 17 days.

Both cruisers have the usual complement of marines on board, who may be used for duty ashore in case it is necessary to land a force for the protection of the Americans there.

LONDON—The British battleships Canopus and Ocean and the cruiser Minerva were today ordered to leave their rendezvous at Malta tonight and proceed under full steam to Turkey. This precaution is taken to guard against possible injuries to British interests in Turkey as a result of the fall of Constantinople, which is believed to be imminent.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Grand Vizier Tewfik Pasha is reported to have resigned and to be now conferring at the Yıldiz Kiosk with the Sultan regarding the city's surrender. The abdication of the Sultan is momentarily expected. Representatives of the Young Turks are now said to be at the palace, awaiting the Sultan's decision.

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Philippopolis)—The Sultan has turned to Germany in his hour of trouble and is asking assistance from the Kaiser to save his throne. These negotiations are admitted today by the highest authority.

The Sultan is pleading past favors to Germany and it is believed that he has offered that country everything that it asks in the way of future concessions if it will but come to his rescue.

Abdul Hamid will try to stave off a surrender to the Young Turks until he hears from Berlin, which may take several days, owing to the interrupted means of communication.

Abdul is known to have been in communication with the French, English and German embassies in an effort to have them protect him. His fate rests with none of these, however. A committee of Young Turks has already decried his fate. What it is probably no one knows outside of this committee.

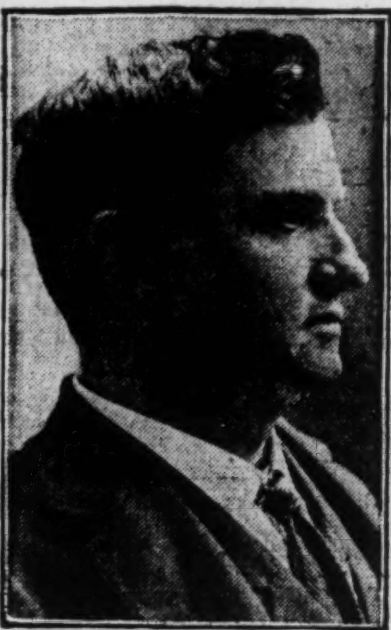
The fleet remains absolutely loyal to the Young Turks and if necessary will bombard the city the moment the Young Turks army begins the attack by land.

The Sultan is trying to induce Hilmi Pasha to resume the grand viziership, as a token to the Young Turks of his willingness to do anything they demand. Hilmi succeeded Kiamil Pasha as grand vizier, being named by the Young Turks, and held office until last week's uprising. He announces that he will not resume his office until the Young Turks recover their control of the government.

LONDON—Rumors that Sultan Abdul Hamid has abdicated his throne and has either fled or is preparing to flee from Constantinople, continue to pour into London. There has been no authoritative confirmation of any of these reports, owing to the fact that communication with the Turkish capital is practically cut.

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Senator Tillman Makes First White House Visit and Is Glad He Paid Call



SENATOR BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN.

"The Pitchfork Senator" considers that office seekers have "Fried no fat out of President Taft."

WASHINGTON—Senator Tillman of South Carolina made his first visit to the White House today. He walked to the office of President Taft and was in the executive office for about 15 minutes. He came out smiling broadly. "I thought I really had to pay my respects," said Senator Tillman, "and I am glad I did it."

"How long has it been, senator, since you were last here?" he was asked. "Why, I never called before at all. This is my first visit to the White House. I thought I could wait until a gentleman got here. I came up incidentally to see if the office seekers had fried any fat out of the President, and I have discovered that they had not."

SEEKING TO AMEND CONSTITUTION AND ADD TO TAX RIGHTS

Committee on Taxation to Report Resolve to Secure Better Privileges of Exemption in State.

Reporting a resolve for a constitutional amendment which shall permit the classification of taxable property, the committee on taxation today presented one of the most important measures to come up for action at the present General Court.

The fundamental principle and aim of the bill is to place this state in a position where it can make certain exemptions from taxes such as might tend to promote manufacturing industries. At the present time the commonwealth is handicapped by the lack of authority to act in such matters, while other states have the right, and have been exercising it to the cost of Massachusetts.

At the hearing given before the committee early this month the supporters of the bill came forward in large numbers, prominent among these being ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr. Trade organizations also took an important part in the hearing, the Boston Merchants Association sending a large delegation to speak in favor of the resolve.

Embodied in the report to the House this afternoon the committee reported in favor of taking the codification of the tax laws from the files of last year.

The bill which is now before the House was written and introduced by Professor Bullock of Harvard University, who was a member of the special tax commission of two years ago which made an exhaustive study of the tax situation in this state during the recess, and the present resolve is due almost entirely to the information gathered at that time by the special commission.

COLLECTOR CLEARS BOSTON WOMEN OF SMUGGLING CHARGE

Federal Port Official Lyman Says He Has Received No Word of Local Persons Being Concerned in New York Project to Evade Customs Duties.

The report that Boston women are implicated in a smuggling case by which a large amount of dressgoods has been brought into New York from abroad was discredited today at the office of Collector George H. Lyman, of the port of Boston.

Collector Lyman was out when questions were asked on the subject, but his secretary said that no word reflecting on any Bostonians had been officially received, and it was believed that no one here is concerned. At the office of U. S. Dist. Atty. Asa P. French it was said that nothing was known of Boston people being concerned in the case.

A New York despatch had said that Collector Loeb's investigations, so far,

EFFORT TO BREAK PATTEN IS SEEN IN SLUMP IN WHEAT

Chicago Market Opens Weak and Enormous Quantities of Grain Dumped in, Despite "King's" Buying.

BULLETIN.

CHICAGO—In a wild drive just after 12.30 this afternoon the bears threw the pit into an uproar when they forced another break in May and July wheat of two cents, sending the price of May down to \$1.23½ and of July \$1.13½. Patten gave desperate support to the market and held May in check, but could not influence July.

Later May dropped to 1.22½.

CHICAGO—What is apparently a concerted effort to smash James A. Patten's so-called "wheat corner," was made in the pit shortly after the opening today, when enormous quantities of wheat were dumped on the market and prices crumbled rapidly. May wheat went down to \$1.25½, the lowest price since the sensational advance of two weeks ago and more than 3 cents below the high figure for the crop.

The operations in the pit were accompanied by conditions bordering on panic during the earlier part of the session and there were evidences that Patten and his associates in the big bull deal are frightened.

Wheat opened very weak, nearly a cent under Monday night's closing. At the opening drop, Patten gave cautious support to the market. In the past the slightest support has served to boost prices upward. Today, however, this did not happen. When Patten began to buy the smaller fry followed his example as usual, expecting to see the usual rise. Instead, however, Patten brokers found they were getting wheat in apparently unlimited quantities. It flowed in from all directions and despite the fact that Patten himself appeared on the floor and openly directed the buying in an effort to boost the market the wheat continued to appear. The result was that Patten's heavy buying had little or no effect.

At the opening May was at 1.26½, July at 1.15½, and September at 1.06½. During the first half hour the prices crumbled rapidly under the bear assault. An eighth of a cent at a clip prices went down until at 10 o'clock May had reached 1.25½, July 1.14½, September 1.05½.

Then Patten appeared on the floor to direct the operation of his brokers. This caused only a fractional reaction, lasting five minutes, when prices began their downward march again. Meanwhile big lines of wheat continued to

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MARY KELLEHER'S LAWYER CHANGED

Judge Sherman in the superior court today revoked the appointment of Arthur P. Stone, associate justice of the Cambridge district court, as counsel for Mary Kelleher, under indictment for homicide.

Judge Sherman had formerly appointed Justice Stone as counsel for the woman. Recently the latter gave a statement of his views of the case to several newspapers.

The matter was called to the attention of Judge Sherman, who declared that the publication of the article would appear to be prejudicial to a fair trial of the case.

Justice Stone admitted that he had caused several copies of the statement to be placed with newspapers, and that he did not appreciate that there was anything improper in doing so.

Judge Sherman said that the action was clearly reprehensible and ordered his appointment revoked.

New Labor-Saving Automatic "Drawing In" Loom To Be on Exhibition at Textile Show in Boston

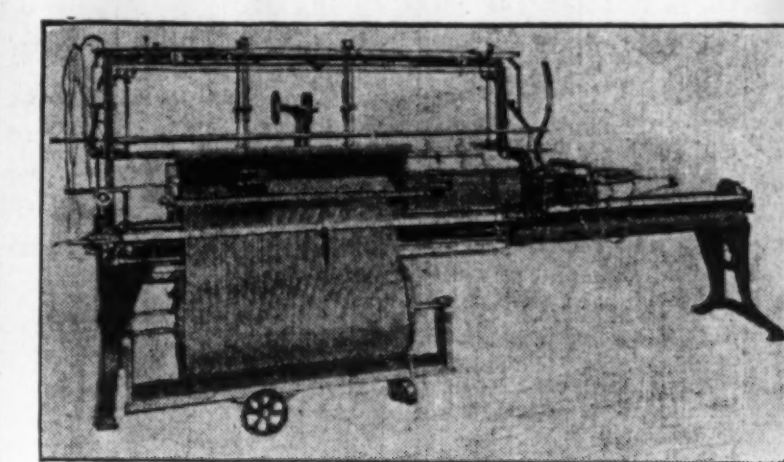
Recently Invented Machine Places Several Thousand Threads in Proper Eye, Eliminating Hand Work.

GOVERNS PATTERNS

Clever Money-Saving Device Relieves Help of Tedious Labor and Is Welcomed by Employers.

A LABOR-SAVING device that is welcomed by both employer and employee in the cotton manufacturing business is the warp drawing machine, which has much to do with the patterns of cloth, and which today does much tedious work formerly done by hand. It will be on exhibition at the textile show which it is to be held in Mechanics Hall, Boston, April 26 to May 1. Several of these machines will be shown, and they promise to be of great interest to the general public.

These machines do away with the last hand operation in the cotton mill and relieve the help of the job of drawing



LATEST IMPROVEMENT TO MECHANICAL WEAVER. Cut shows drawing of cotton mill contrivance which performs intricate work with mathematical precision.

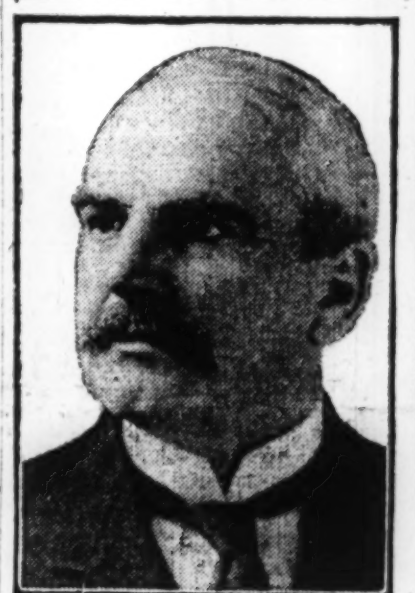
by hand each individual warp thread through an eye in the loom harness in preparation for the weaving.

Before the weaving of any kind of fabric it is first necessary to draw in the warp threads. "Drawing in," as it is commonly called, consists of picking out the proper eye in the loom harness and drawing one or more warp threads through it. This is continued all the way across the width of the goods which sometimes contain six or seven thousand threads, all of which must be placed in

the proper eyes, as the correct drawing-in governs the pattern of the goods to be woven.

Before these machines were put in the mills this work was accomplished by hand, usually by girls, and as it took several years to become a proficient drawing-in hand it was not a position that many of the help wished to educate themselves for, consequently, the advent of the automatic warp-drawing machine is welcomed by the help, as well as the management of the mills.

Dawson Named Minister to Chile After Two Years at Capital of Colombia



THOMAS C. DAWSON. Nominee for diplomatic post in Chile has been in service since 1891.

WASHINGTON—The President has made the following nomination: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile—Thomas C. Dawson of Iowa.

Thomas Cleland Dawson has been in the diplomatic service since 1891, when he was appointed secretary of the legation at Brazil. He has since served in several South American countries, and has been minister to Colombia since 1907. He is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born in 1867.

HEARING ON B. & W. AGAIN POSTPONED

Absence of Petitioners' Counsel Puts Over State of Objections by B. & M. to the Proposed Electric Line.

The hearing assigned by the railroad commission today on the petition of the Boston & Western Street Railway Company for a certificate that public necessity and convenience require the construction of another railroad between Marlboro and Boston was of necessity postponed to May 18 and 19 on account of the absence of ex-Congressman Samuel L. Powers, counsel for the petitioners.

This petition is opposed both by the Boston & Maine railroad and the town of Weston. The company plans a rapid transit electric road from Marlboro to Waltham, where the cars will be taken over by crews of the Boston Elevated and run into Boston. Marlboro being on a branch road, it is claimed that the running time can be made to equal that of the railroad.

The Boston & Maine, represented by William H. Coolidge, objects on the ground that it is an invasion of the territory through which it operates. The town of Weston objects to the running of electric cars through the center of its town. The town is represented by Samuel C. Bennett, while a number of the property owners are represented by Walter N. Buffam.

These remonstrants some time ago called the board's attention to an informality in the petition of the company so that the petitioners had to commence proceedings all over again, and now they are present to prevent the carrying out of the company's plans.

DRY GOODS DEALERS OF NEW ENGLAND TO BE GUESTS TONIGHT

Boston Dealers Will Give Banquet to Inaugurate Merchants' Week and the Visitors Pour Into City.

Every train today is bringing some of the hundreds of dry goods men from all over New England who are to attend the banquet of the New England Dry Goods Association at Ford Hall this evening. This banquet will mark the opening of the dry goods trade merchants week in Boston.

The Boston men feel that much can be done for the trade in this city by getting all the retail dealers of New England to visit them, and are planning to entertain them with theater parties, excursions about the harbor and to neighboring cities and other forms of hospitality.

At this meeting the following applications for membership will be considered: Lewis L. Peck, Great Department Store, Lewiston, Me.; Frederic R. Bogardus, with Parker-Wilder Company, Boston; C. W. Witham, 68 Chauncy street, Boston; H. F. Plaisted, 67 Chauncy street; Lester T. Redman, 82 Devonshire street; Dan R. Sully, 501 Washington street, Simon Manufacturing Company, 117 Beach street; I. N. Strimling, care of Houghton & Dutton; Star Cloak Company, 578 Washington street, Boston; and Holmes Knitting Company, Malden, Mass.

The speakers at the banquet are to be Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana and R. S. Bauer of Lynn. Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell of Lynn, who was to have spoken, has sent word that he cannot attend.

STORY TELLERS ORGANIZE. WORCESTER, Mass.—In order that the imaginations of children may be given the widest possible scope, a story-tellers' club has been formed here of which Miss Alice G. Higgins, the librarian, is in charge.

GOULD ROAD LOSES MILLIONS WHEN COAL CONTRACT IS CUT

Pittsburg Coal Company Serves Notice on Wabash Lines That Land Agreements Now in Force Will Be Abrogated—Lands Are Worth \$100,000,000.

PITTSBURG—Today the Pittsburg Coal company known as the soft coal trust served formal notice on the Gould Wabash interests at Pittsburg of the abrogation of certain coal land contracts amounting to about \$100,000,000, and by this the Gould interests here will lose a minimum income on royalties of \$350,000 a year.

President Moses M. Taylor of the coal company served notice that the agreement which has existed between the Pittsburg Coal Company and the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad and Coal Company, the coal end of the Wabash here, will be abrogated Oct. 31 of the present year, that the rights to mine and sell the Wabash coal, which have been held by the Pittsburg Coal Company, will be relinquished by the latter. This means the voluntary giving up of over 14,000 acres of the best coal land in the Pittsburg district.

The Gould interests have been thrown

practically in the air by this move, because, under the commodities act, the road cannot mine its own coal. Some time since, when it was rumored that the Pittsburg Coal Company would give up the coal options, there was a hurry call for a meeting of the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, and President F. A. Delano of the Wabash railroad, also president of the coal company end of the road, was permitted to resign from the Pittsburg Terminal Railroad & Coal Company because of his lack of knowledge of the coal business, and B. F. Bush, now receiver of the Maryland Central railroad, a practical railroad and coal man, was elected head of the Wabash coal interests, against time of trouble.

It is now intended that an independent company will be formed by Bush for the purpose of mining the coal when the Pittsburg Coal Company steps out. The coal is worth over \$1,000,000.

DECLARES AMERICA IS BOUND BY HONOR TO FREE FILIPINOS

Senator Stone (Dem., Missouri) Indorses Policy of Eventually Giving Philipines Their Independence.

TALKS ON TARIFF

Proposed Limitation on Sugar Exportation, He Says, Would Fetter the Islands and the United States.

WASHINGTON—Declaring that the national honor of the United States was pledged to the policy of eventually enabling the Filipinos to establish an independent government, United States Senator Stone, Democrat, Missouri, today in a speech in the Senate, opposed the proposition in the pending tariff bill which limits the amount of sugar that may be brought into this country from the Philippines free of duty.

He asserted that such a policy would result in the introduction of American capital into the islands and that, once established there, it would always be exerted toward maintaining American sovereignty over the archipelago.

Senator Stone proposed an amendment, striking out the limits upon Philippine importations, and substituting absolute free trade between the islands and the United States, coupled with a declaration that at the end of 15 years the Filipinos should be given their independence and the United States should withdraw from the archipelago.

"We have held possession of these islands now for 10 years," he said, "and if we should hold them for another period of 15 years, we would then have had the people of the islands under our tutelage for a quarter of a century. That would be substantially the lifetime of a generation. Children born since we unfurled our flag at Manila and thousands of boys and girls then living there will have grown to manhood and womanhood, having been educated in the modern schools we established and having had all the benefits accruing from experience and association with Americans and American methods. If these people, under such circumstances, would not then be qualified to administer an orderly government of their own, then they could never be fitted for that task."

"The one long prayer of the Philippine people is for independence, and if the Congress of the United States should make a declaration such as I have indicated it would serve as an inspiration to them to strive after progress, and for better things to the utmost of their capacity. The tariff feature of the amendment would be in the nature of a reciprocal trade relation, established by agreement."

"During this period of 15 years there would not be, in my opinion, any great increase in Philippine importations into the United States, and certainly not in any dangerous degree. On the other hand, with free entry into the Philippines of the articles named in the amendment, I have no doubt that our exports would exceed our imports."

The amendment proposed by Senator Stone provides that the Congress shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which the United States shall vacate the islands, and in the meantime it is further declared to be the policy of the United States to negotiate agreements with other powers for neutralizing the islands, and thus secure their safety.

MINERS PUT OVER COAL DISCUSSION

NEW YORK—It was announced today the general conference of the big anthracite coal operators, which was to have taken place on Thursday, has been postponed until April 27. It is said that the committee of 11, to which was referred the matter of deciding on the policy to be pursued in dealing with the United Mine workers, is badly divided.

The proposition to revert to the old scale and the 10-hour day which prevailed before the 1902 strike, had some friends; others favored an indefinite shutdown, while still others advocated a further conference with the miners and the service on them of an ultimatum that the old agreement must be signed before May 1 or the companies would ignore absolutely the existence of the union in the future.

LOST FISHERMEN ARE UNREPORTED

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Massachusetts, Capt. John Carroll, which was supposed to have picked up the six men lost from the schooner Moween on St. Peter's bank, has arrived here and reports no sign of the Moween's crew.

Captain McDonald of the Moween entertains the hope that the men have been picked up by a square-rigged coaster which was seen cruising in the vicinity. If so the chances are that they will be carried to some European port and shipped home from there.

The Massachusetts brought in a fine fare of 50,000 pounds of halibut.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

COUNTRY WHICH ROOSEVELT MAY SEE DESCRIBED IN REPORT

Uganda Protectorate Has Much Fertile Land Free From Elephant Grass—Continuous Fields of Bananas, Millet and Wimbi—Mount Elgon Very High.

LONDON, Eng.—A part of the Uganda protectorate, which will probably be visited by Mr. Roosevelt, is graphically described in a recent report sent to the colonial office by Governor Bell of the protectorate.

Having reached a point where the chiefs who accompanied him had him far away, on the banks of the Mpoloma river, the governor reports: "The Basoga are much behind the Baganda in intelligence, manners and organization. Mission influence has not been so strong among them, and they have never possessed anything approaching the elaborate political organization which so strongly characterizes the kingdom of Baganda. Basoga has always been something in the nature of a republic, and the people have been led by a number of chiefs of more or less importance who only in time of common danger agree to act in concert. Thanks, however, to admirable administration, Basoga has made enormous progress during the last six years, and in point of industrial development is already eclipsing Baganda."

A number of intelligent Baganda have been utilized to instruct the Basoga chiefs in the ways of native administration. In several cases where the chiefs are minors we have taken the opportunity to appoint Baganda as regents. The plan has worked admirably, and the Basoga are showing a keen desire to fit themselves for the day when they may be released from such tutelage. The native council, with the Kakunguru as its president, is already doing excellent work, and is of great assistance to the sub-commissioner.

Bukedi presents a marked contrast to all that part of the protectorate which lies west of the Mpoloma and of the Victoria Nile. The land is free from the tiresome "elephant grass," and papyrus swamps are comparatively scarce. It is a vast plain of very fertile soil, shelving gradually up toward Mount Elgon. Pasture is good, and all kinds of grain crops thrive to perfection. Most of the country is densely populated by the primitive tribes who possess no political organization.

On the 14th of August we left Mbale for a short tour through the foot-hills and valleys on the northeastern slopes of Mount Elgon. This district was a revelation to me. Though I had heard already of the enormous density of the population in that locality and of the remarkable pitch to which they had carried their cultivation of the land, my trip through the Bugishu country filled me with amazement. We traveled for four days through enchanting scenery, and traversed a country the like of which is probably not to be seen in any other part of Africa.

The great green "massif" of Mount Elgon, 14,000 feet high, towers up into the clouds, and its mighty buttresses stretch far out into the surrounding plain. Between these spurs lie broad and gently sloping valleys, each with its swiftly flowing stream of limpid water. But instead of the tangled luxuriance of wild tropical vegetation, which would usually characterize such a scene in mid-Africa, the eye was almost equally charmed by the sight of almost unparalleled cultivation. Right through the smiling valleys and up to the very summits of the hills nothing but continuous fields of bananas, millet and wimbi could be seen. It is no exaggeration to state that over 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation.

The few green patches of grass that one could see here and there had evidently only been spared so as to provide pasture for the herds of cattle and goats. The whole of this "garden" is cut up into small rectangular plots, each carefully defined by hedges of giant thistles. Dotting all about, in wondrous profusion, are the neat dome-shaped huts of the Bagishu, looking like immense hives, each one flanked by one or two small huts serving as granaries. So clearly and neatly marked are the boundaries of all the plots that the countryside reminded me of the vineyards of Switzerland or of southern France, and the whole scene gave me an impression of so much calm security and peace that it was hard to realize that we were in the heart of wildest Africa.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"Via Wireless." CASTLE SQUARE—"A Runaway Girl." COLONIAL—"Follies of 1908." HOLLY STREET—"The Boys and Betty." KEITHS—"Vandeville."

MAJESTIC—"A Grand Army Man." ORPHEUM—"The Servant in the House." TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in "Mabel." ALHAMBRA—"Vandeville."

ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"The Man from Home."

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CANCELLATION OF ROAD CONCESSION IS NOT CONFIRMED

Menelik Has Not Expressed Views Directly on Second Section of Ethiopian Railway to Abyssinian Capital.

MAY RESUME WORK

PARIS, France.—There has been no confirmation of the report that the Negus Menelik had cancelled the concession covering the construction of the second section of the Ethiopian railway, from Dire Dawa to Addis Ababa, the Abyssinian capital.

The fact remains, however, that by the delays incurred in ratifying the bill the concession virtually cancelled itself. The despatch from the French minister at Addis Ababa, which M. Pinchon quoted at the Senate, is altogether too vague to be taken in a highly favorable light. It reads: "The Emperor has expressed to me through our first interpreter, who was able to see him this morning, his satisfaction at the vote of the Chamber."

This the minister did not speak to Menelik himself and the latter did not specify the cause of his satisfaction, which may simply have referred to the money voted by the Chamber for railway construction in Abyssinia. However, if the railway concession given by the Emperor to Dr. Vitalien has lapsed, there is no cause for concern, for the Abyssinian government has intimated to the French minister that the Emperor is still open to negotiations for the completion of the line to Addis Ababa.

It is confidently expected that work will be resumed on the Harrar-Addis Ababa line in the near future.

WATCHMAKING IN SWITZERLAND

Government Says, in a Recent Report, Best Watch and Clock Makers Now Receive Very Low Pay.

LONDON.—Watchmaking, which in the past has been frequently associated with Switzerland, and especially with Geneva, has recently suffered from foreign competition, and, as the federal government states in a report recently issued, the best watch and clock makers are now receiving little more than 30 francs per week, instead of 50 to 75 francs as in days gone by. This is doubtless due to the success with which watches and clocks are manufactured by the United States, Germany and France.

Foreign Briefs

SAN DOMINGO.—The British battleship Indefatigable is anchored in this port.

PARIS.—The French battleships Diderot and Condorcet were successfully launched at St. Nazaire Monday.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—The Nicaraguan congress in extraordinary session approved a banana concession granted to an American company.

ROME.—Wilbur Wright made an ascension without the aid of a derrick and rose 150 feet. A crowd interfered with the maneuvers.

ROME.—Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, to be near her husband, John Elliott, who is serving as architect at Messina, is staying at Taormina.

MARSEILLES.—The French steamer Venera, Captain Joubert, which left Monday for New York, had to be towed back to port. She has a hole in her bottom.

VENEZUELA TO PAY HOLLAND.—THE HAGUE.—Venezuela has agreed to give the same fiscal treatment to the islands of the Dutch Antilles as is accorded the West Indian islands, and to pay \$400,000 damages on account of Dutch vessels captured in the spring of 1908. The Netherlands engages to prohibit the importation of arms into Venezuela and to return the captured Venezuelan coast guard vessels.

MUSIC CALMED RUSSIANS.—"After the siege of the Pekin legations a dozen Russian soldiers bent on looting the house in which one of our band boys lived," Sir Robert Hart said at a dinner at the Authors Club, reports the London Evening Standard. "The boy snatched his violin and played the Russian national anthem and the looters stood to attention. Then they left the house without molesting any one."

ROYAL INQUIRY AT MONTREAL.—MONTREAL, Ont.—Justice Lawrence J. Cannon, sitting as a royal commissioner, is inquiring into Montreal's municipal affairs. The investigation is expected to occupy several weeks and to cover many charges of grafting and mismanagement. Reformers expect to effect almost a complete change in the city government.

GERMANS UNEARTH CAPITAL OF HITTITES BURIED CENTURIES

The City Is in Asia Minor and Proves to Be Khita—Find Beautiful Mansions and Grand Palaces.

VISIT SUN TEMPLE

The activity of the German oriental society, which has been making extensive excavation in western Asia, is not confined to Babylonia, but under its auspices parties have been working in Assyria, Egypt, Palestine, and, in conjunction with the Ottoman museum, also in Asia Minor.

In conjunction with these discoveries, mention must be made of a remarkable "find" in Asia Minor at Boghaz Kewin in the Halys of a large city with palaces and temples, which proved to be the city of Khita, the capital of the Hittites.

In one of the palaces a record chamber was found, containing some thousands of clay tablets inscribed in cuneiform. As far as they have been examined, they appear to be letters from the Assyrian and Babylonian kings of the thirteenth century B. C., and despatches from governors. Most of them are written in Babylonian, but many are in the Hittite language. Among them is a Babylonian version of the treaty of Ramees II. with the Hittite king, drawn up after the battle of Kadesh. Scholars anxiously await the publication of this new chapter of oriental history.

In Egypt the most important work has been the complete exploration of the great sun temple of Ra at Abusir, a little south of Memphis. The temple was of remarkable construction, differing from the later Theban temples entirely. It was clearly an edifice for a worship associated with the great school of Annu, the "On" of Scripture, or Heliopolis. The kings of the early Memphite dynasties assumed the title of "High Priest of Annu," or "Great Seer in Annu."

The chief features of this remarkable building were, first, a great platform on which stood an obelisk, and before which a great altar, approached by steps, was erected; next was an enormous representation of the boat of the sun god Ra, constructed partly of stone and partly of brickwork. The earliest portions of the work belong to the period of the sixth and 12th dynasties, B. C. 3500-2300, says the London Globe.

The pyramids at Abusir were found to be the resting places of the kings of the 11th and 12th dynasties. Here was found a fine mortuary chapel of the King Saku-Ra. The slabs were finely sculptured with religious scenes, and the massive columns of the colonnade were in excellent preservation, and bore funeral inscriptions. Among the objects found in this temple were some beautiful vases of blue faience, richly decorated.

They are tall, slender in shape, and ornamented at the bottom with a basket-work pattern, and with bands of decoration on the shoulders, supported on either side by figures of hawks. Below is a band inscribed with the names and titles of the king. They may be classed among the finest decorative work of the period, about 2500 B. C., and evidently come from the same school of art as the splendid jewelry of the queens of the 12th dynasty, found by M. de Morgan at Dashur. North of Abusir and at the entrance to the Fayum an extensive prehistoric cemetery has been excavated, and much fine handmade pottery, flint weapons, and amulets obtained.

FOREIGN WHEAT PROMISES WELL

LONDON.—The Mark Lane Express weekly review of the grain trade says it has received generally good crop reports from Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and the countries of Central Europe.

Russia reports a good promise of winter wheat from 42 out of the 82 vast provinces. Ten provinces promise to be below the average. Spring sowings are backward, having been hindered by the rain.

The paper estimates the present reserves of British wheat at only 767,000 quarters, as against 2,431,000 at this time in 1908.

NAVY QUESTION TO COME UP SOON

OTTAWA, Canada.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced in the House that as soon as possible after the session of Parliament the Hon. Mr. Brodeur and Sir Frederick Borden will leave for England to consult with the admiralty as to the best plan for carrying into effect the resolution of the House of Commons advocating the creation of a Canadian navy.

WANTS UNDERSTANDING.

BERLIN.—The Kreuz Zeitung advocates an understanding with Great Britain on the subject of naval construction, and declares that "Germany is not in a financial position to build and maintain a fleet which could protect its foreign trade interests and its colonies in the event of a war with England."

EGYPT'S FIRST CADASTRAL SURVEY FINALLY COMPLETED

Ten Years Employed in Labor and Report Contains Over Twenty Thousand Charts—Every Yard of Cultivated Land Measured and Recorded by Surveyors.

CAIRO, Egypt.—Egypt's first cadastral survey was recently completed and a detailed report by Captain Lyons, director-general of the survey department, is now at hand.

This is the first complete survey made of all Egypt, as far as Wady Halfa, and when it is considered that every yard of cultivated land has been measured and recorded by the surveyors, it cannot be said that the 10 years employed are excessive. The report contains over 20,000 charts.

Perhaps the most striking feature as far as the average reader is concerned is the fact that no enterprise has ever called for close cooperation between the administration and the population of Egypt, though of course the cooperation was not always forthcoming. Had there been a chance of showing the villagers that the survey was made in their interest, the deliberate or unwitting attempts to handicap the surveyors would not have occurred.

An idea of the difficulties the officers overcame may be gathered from the circumstance that the average holding in Egypt is about 1.1 acre, with hardly any sort of distinguishing mark between them, while the surveyors did not possess any authority to constrain the fellahen to fix boundary lines or produce their deeds; still less could they settle boundary disputes. The village authorities were generally unreliable in their help and the gratuitous nature of the survey made everybody somewhat suspicious. This and the yearly flood, the cultivation of cotton and cereals, absentee landlordism, made the surveyors' labors a memorable achievement.

DIAMONDS FROM GERMAN AFRICA

Stones Resemble Brazilian More Than Cape or Transvaal Diamonds—They Are Unusually Soft.

LONDON.—Interesting information concerning diamonds from German Southwest Africa has just come to light. A large consignment of these diamonds has apparently been sent to Amsterdam from German Southwest Africa by one of the biggest diamonds merchants in England or in the world.

These diamonds have apparently a much stronger resemblance to Brazilian than to Cape or to Transvaal diamonds; they have mostly a sort of blue, gray, or yellow shimmer, but in the judgment of all the experts who have seen them they are excellently crystallized and of magnificent brilliancy. The stones are small and will therefore only be cut, not sawn nor clef.

One of the chief features of these diamonds is their unusual softness, and experts declare that should at some future time diamonds of large size be found, of the same softness, their advantages would be very great, especially as their softness in no way detracts from their brilliancy. It is highly probable that a big English firm will get the exclusive sale of the diamonds found in German Southwest Africa into its hands.

CHANGE IN PLANS FOR ROOSEVELT

MOBASA, British East Africa.—A cablegram has been received from Theodore Roosevelt to the effect that he has changed his original plan of proceeding at once from Mobasa to the ranch of Sir Alfred Pease on the Athir river. Mr. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to dinner extended by the Mobasa Club, and will stay two days on the coast before going up country. The new house on Sir Alfred's ranch has been completed, and Mr. Roosevelt will be entertained there.

The manager of the railroad has come down from Nairobi. The superintendent of traffic also is here, and both officials will go on the special train that is to take Mr. Roosevelt and his party inland. Mr. Roosevelt will be accompanied on this journey by the governor of the protectorate. Natives are coming into Mobasa from all parts of the country to witness the disembarkation of "the great white chief."

START OF FRENCH POSTAL SYSTEM

The French postal system was inaugurated in the reign of Louis XI, but the first director-general was appointed by Louis XIV. He farmed the office, paying 1,000,000 francs a year for the privilege. This method continued until the revolution, when the farmer was abolished and the control was given to 10 managers elected by universal suffrage. That plan did not work very satisfactorily and the office of director-general was revived under the consulate, says the Westminster Gazette.

LINER AMERIKA IS FLOATED.

CUXHAVEN, Germany.—The Hamburg-American liner Amerika, which went ashore off Altenbruch, near the Elbe, was floated at high tide and proceeded to Hamburg unharmed. She sailed from New York on April 10 with a full complement of passengers and a heavy cargo of freight.

KITCHENER TO TRAVEL.

LONDON.—It is stated that when Lord Kitchener vacates his office as commander-in-chief, he will travel to China and Japan. His lordship has so arranged the dates of his travel in the farther east that he will be able to attend the grand maneuvers of the Japanese army, traveling by easy stages to Europe later on.

LONDON TO HAVE BIG EXHIBITION

Many Nations of Europe and United States to Exhibit at the Imperial International Exhibition.

LONDON.—By the middle of May there will be again at Shepherd's Bush an exhibition known last year under the name of the White City. The difference between the exhibition of last year and this will lie in the contents of the buildings. Last year there were seen only the labors of two countries, while this year there will be exhibits from many parts of Europe and the United States.

Prominent among the more important features will be a large and representative show of balloons and airships. There will also be Irish and Scotch villages, and this year another scenic railway will be added. The grounds will also contain Portuguese and Italian gardens.

Tram lines are being constructed all round the grounds, and it will be possible to make a complete tour for two pence or three pence. This exhibition will be known as the Imperial International Exhibition.

BRAZIL DREADNOUGHT LAUNCHED.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, Eng.—The Brazilian battleship Sao Paulo was launched here Monday. The vessel was named by the wife of the Brazilian minister to Great Britain, Manoel Regis de Oliveira. The Minas Geraes, a sister ship, will be launched on the Tyne in September.

KING EDWARD HAS LONG CONFERENCE WITH CLEMENCEAU

French Premier Calls on English Monarch on His Way Through to the Mediterranean.

SITUATION IS GRAVE

PARIS, France.—King Edward's long conference with Premier Clemenceau, on his way through to the Mediterranean, was the first since the recent diplomatic or military victory of the Austro-German combine. Germany's ultimatum to St. Petersburg must have vividly recalled to them that which caused the downfall of Foreign Minister Delcasse and which finally brought about the Algerias conference.

It is beginning to be realized here that it was not only Russia's unpreparedness that made the German victory possible. The present social unrest in France is more pronounced than anything since the Commune. The incendiary speeches made at mass meetings are remarkable for the unpatriotic, or rather anti-patriotic, sentiments they voice. Thus, Yvetot declared recently that the working class had done with the petty "fatherlands," its scope and ramifications being international and practical. He went so far as to say that during the late crisis France would have been unable to mobilize the army for the defense of the country. The foe is not Germany nor any other country, but capitalism, while the possibility of war is entirely left out of account by the Socialists. According to Yvetot and others, there seems to be full confidence in their ranks that the German "comrades" would equally refuse to march. This is a view that is shared by no dispassionate observer, and it shows the whole gravity of the situation with which Clemenceau has to deal.

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Musical Events in Boston

SYMPHONY CONCERT.

SYMPHONY HALL, Boston Symphony Orchestra, 22d concert, Saturday evening: Beethoven, Overture to Collin's Tragedy, "Coriolanus," op. 82. A. Foote, Suite in E major, op. 63, for string orchestra; Prelude, Pizzicato and Adagio; Fugue (first performance). Paul Dukas, Scherzo, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (after a ballad by Goethe). Dvorak, Symphony, No. 5, in E minor, "From the New World," op. 65.

It is a common criticism of modern string quartets that they sound like pieces for an orchestra; it can be said of Mr. Foote's Suite for string orchestra that it sounds like a string quartet. It is an intellectual work, with its scholarship lightened always by good humor. There is not a redundant note in one of the three movements; it is built with the apparent intention of getting the greatest structural strength with the least possible weight. It fulfills the first requirement of a composition for a string orchestra, that the group of violins at the left of the platform and the group at the right, and the other classes of instruments behind them must keep their individuality both of melody and of color. This requirement is fulfilled so well in the prelude that the listener's attention is diverted from the orchestra as a whole to the separate instrumental groups, and here the music sounds like a string quartet, with a group of instruments instead of a single instrument to each part. The closing fugue shows the same signs of genial scholarship which are observed in the prelude; its workmanship is good, but no better than should be expected of our native composers who are given a place on Symphony programs. The second movement of the suite, happily for the present state of music in America, is a bright little scherzo and not what the laws of musical composition would just as well have allowed there, a ponderous andante. Yankee wit must some day find an outlet for itself in the scherzo that will suit its genius. In the Pizzicato, with which the second movement of the suite begins and ends, Mr. Foote has given genuine voice to his thought; he has found a musical form that accommodates itself to the idea he happens for the time to entertain, its tradition does not hamper him and compel him to speak as other men have spoken, but lends him a natural means of expression. Usually the playing of the orchestra gets its impetus from the conductor, but there are times when the players seem to have an impulse to take the music into their own control and with only formal guidance from the conductor, to interpret it according to their common mind. It was such a time when the plucking of the strings in the Pizzicato began.

Mr. Fiedler read the Beethoven overture with better appreciation than he often has for that composer's music and the interesting little work of Mr. Foote he led politely and with the good effect just mentioned. More important to him was the music which followed. He plainly undertook to give "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas a reading that should not fall below the work of his predecessors in the Symphony leadership, for Mr. Fiedler means not to be distanced by anybody in his interpretation of modern scores, and there could be no doubt that he succeeded in his purpose. No less successful than the fantastic music of Dukas was the "New World" symphony, a work lying a little out of the domain in which Mr. Fiedler has made his most notable triumphs, and it was performed with a simplicity and with a freshness and truth of sentiment that showed the conductor in a new light. The four movements were remarkably unified, as though the symphony were all of a piece instead of a compound of four distinct moods. The main thought which lay at the foundation of the symphony was seized at the beginning and kept uppermost through allegro, largo, scherzo and finale.

While Campanini's Orchestra was in Boston a critic could not compare it with the Symphony Orchestra without seeming ungracious to the visitors, but now a comparison, provided it be not too vain-glorious, will be harmless. Operatic and concert orchestras are not altogether comparable, because in opera the orchestra is secondary to the singing, and in some of the French operas which were given in Boston dramatic action ranked first, singing second and orchestra third. But after all allowances are made for the subordinate position of the instrumental music in opera, the tone of the orchestra is better good than not good.

BETTENS MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN BEGUN AT HARVARD

A drinking fountain of elaborate design, a memorial to Thomas Simms Bettens, Harvard '74, is being erected in the main room of the Harvard Union by former pupils of Professor Bettens. Work on the fountain was begun this morning.

This memorial was planned two years ago, but because an agreement could not be reached relative to the most desirable location for it the work has been delayed. Two months ago it was decided to place the fountain in the union and the contract was awarded to J. W. Bishop & Co. of Boston, the architects being Bosworth & Holding of New York.

The fountain will be constructed of Tennessee marble, beautifully carved. A slab five feet high and two and one half feet wide will constitute the back of the fountain, below which will be a semi-circular basin. On the slab will appear the following testimonial to Professor Bettens:

"To Thomas Simms Bettens of the class of 1874. He taught the classics with distinction for 28 years in a secondary school in New York city and won the respect and affection of his pupils by his cheerful patience, justice and helpful sympathy. He was simple in his desires, and unaffected in friendship and modest in all relations. This fountain is the gift of his boys, including graduates of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia universities."

"BROTHERHOOD WITH CHINA." Edward B. Drew, who for more than 40 years was a commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs, in a lecture at the Twentieth Century Club on "Our Brotherhood with China," Sunday afternoon said:

"The sympathetic and friendly attitude of our government is seen in its maintenance of the 'open-door' policy, and its pronounced hostility to the proposition of a partition of China by any of the powers, whether European or Asiatic."

RUTLAND TANNERY BURNED. RUTLAND, Vt. — The E. C. Fisher Tannery plant at Bethel was destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$200,000.



HELEN REYNOLDS TRIO.

Katherine Halliday, violoncello; Helen Reynolds, violin, and Margaret Gorham, piano. These players, assisted by Bertha Wesselhoef Swift, soprano, will give a concert in Steinert Hall, Thursday evening, April 22.

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EX-MAYOR OF LYNN PROTESTS CLOSING OF SILSBEE STREET

LYNN, Mass.—Former Mayor Charles Neal Barney of this city has become the recognized leader of the very emphatic protest which some of the local business men have started against the proposed closing of Silsbee street in connection with the separation of the Boston & Maine railroad grade crossings on the main line and the Saugus branch. One result of the agitation has been the holding up of the so-called Silsbee street bill in the Legislature which was sent to the House last week to be enacted.

The abandonment of Silsbee street is being opposed on the ground that the railroad's proposition has been too readily accepted and that there should be further investigation by Lynn's representatives in the General Court to determine whether or not the city is sufficiently protected in the bill. The bill in question was some time ago agreed upon by certain city officials and President Lucius Tuttle of the Boston & Maine railroad, and no public hearing before the legislative committee was given.

Several reasons for the protest are embodied in a communication which Ex-Mayor Barney has sent to Representative William E. Dorman of Lynn. The first is that the passage of the proposed bill would mean that the efforts to keep open Silsbee street have been abandoned; second, that as a substitute the proposed new street between Friend and Union streets cannot be built for five years except by agreement of the Boston & Maine directors which is impossible; third, that the proposed new street never would be built because of its cost and because it would serve no public purpose unless continued to Broad street which is impossible; fourth, that it is absolutely in the power of the railroad by such construction as it may make in the next five years to render the new thoroughfare impracticable because of property damage and fifth because Lynn by paying 35 per cent of the cost of the proposed street would assume such an added burden as to make any expenditure quite unlikely.

The bill commits the Boston & Maine to pay 65 per cent of the cost of the new highway while the state is to be required to pay nothing. This division of the expense is also objected to by Mr. Barney and those associated with him in demanding further investigation into the affair.

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What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

"THE HAPPY HABIT," by Joe Mitchell Chapple. The Chapple Publishing Company, Ltd., Boston, 1908.

This book, "in which contentment plays upon the heartstrings," to quote the subtitle, is a collection of short essays, 100 in number, which justify its title by proclaiming—now and then—a gospel of good news. As the style is hardly that of Addison or the reflections those of the "Attic Philosopher," the 400 pages of the volume become formidable. Moreover, there is no monopoly in happiness, and the preface, which speaks of the author's attempts to portray "the courage, enterprise and cheery endurance of this great nation," seems confusingly narrow.

Not to criticize an estimable attempt unduly, it yet seems as if the book falls of its mark.

There is no reason advanced why we should be happy, not even the paganistic one of happiness for its own sake. Nor is the means to obtain the virtue indicated, and preachers may preach and writers wear out pens forever and little will be accomplished. People require to be shown things, and a propaganda of happiness and the acquiring of a happy habit will never succeed until it is realized that the antithesis—the delusion of fear—can be removed from the human mind.

The best things in the collection are the abruptly injected biographical sketches and bits of personal reminiscence, wherein the author ceases moralizing and gives enlightening and absorbing description of persons, places and things all are interested in, the whole enlivened by touches of a kindly humor.

...

"THE SPELL OF ITALY," by Caroline Atwater Mason. L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

Every one who has ever been in Italy understands the spell; whether the spell can ever be understood by those who have not is at least questionable. To picture the moon glimmering on the Venetian palaces, to dream of the Tuscan plains shimmering in the sunlight of the Italian morning, or to think of the snow-capped mountains walling in the deep blue pools of the lakes is one thing; to make another human being, who has not seen all this, understand you have passed years in Italy trace their footsteps simply in the hotels they have stayed in. One remembers Venice by its smells, another Bologna by its sausages. Go into the National Gallery in London, and within a few feet of one another you may see Venice as Turner saw it, and as Canaletti saw it, and you may be able to begin to understand why all there is of any material phenomenon is what the individual sees of it. That is why it is so dangerous for one man to recommend a place which to him is beautiful to his neighbor. Every one is not so sure of their opinion as to say what Mr. Ruskin once said of a celebrated writer who differed from him as to the beauty of St. Marks, in Venice, that he was not surprised at the gentle-

man thinking it ugly; what he was surprised at was his thinking its beauty a matter of opinion.

The authors of "The Spell of Italy" has as little doubt on the subject as Mr. Ruskin, but so much has been written about it there is little enough to add. Still she goes away pleasantly enough through some 400 beautifully printed pages, illustrated with numbers of excellent photographs. The book is an olla podrida of fact and fiction, something of a guide book and something of a story. It will while away an hour or so pleasantly enough, for the authors' love for her subject is quite undeniable.

...

"HEART THROB IN PROSE AND VERSE DEAR TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE," The Chapple Publishing Company, Boston.

This book is a collection of short poems, essays, anecdotes, apothegms and stories selected by readers of the National Magazine. There have been innumerable books of this nature published, but the contents have been selected by editors with a view to pure literary merit. The interest of this book lies in the fact that it represents the choice of a nation untrammelled by any standard but what appealed to it. As the editor of the magazine truly says, every one of these selections has "been set aside and especially preserved by the contributor because in some way it had appealed with unusual force to the affections, hopes, experience, fancy, judgment or interests of the reader."

A compilation which contains such pieces as "Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg," Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard," Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night," Kipling's "Recessional," Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," Poe's "Raven," and innumerable others, cannot be dull reading; while, as a study of what the ordinary reader loves, it is equally interesting.

We may add that the index may easily be improved in later editions.

...

"THE GUN RUNNER," a novel, by Arthur Stringer. B. W. Dodge & Co., New York, publishers; \$1.50.

This is a story about an enterprising New Yorker engaged in the questionable business of stirring up revolutions in South American republics. Needless to say, each chapter is a "thrill" and so we have quite an exciting book in the 365 pages that go to make up the exploits of the principal characters. The villain, Ganley, sells ammunition and guns which he ships as laundry equipment, ice machines or cement to divert suspicion as to the nature of the real consignment.

A vessel sailing from New York to the mythical capital called Guariquei has aboard the villain, Ganley, the hero, McKinnon, a wireless operator, and Alicia, sister of the President of the republic in which a revolt is about to start. The capital is on the verge of being captured by the rebels when Ganley, with his cargo of weapons and powder, sets sail from New York. Alicia is returning to Guariquei on the same boat, which, by the way, is equipped with wireless

apparatus. At sea Ganley tries to bribe McKinnon to send a false report to the Guariquei authorities and thus aid the rebels and Alicia overhears the bribe offer. The two agree to outwit the filibuster Ganley and the way they succeed is told in many words.

Arriving at the South American port, Alicia and the hero help Ganley smuggle the rifles and ammunition to shore, whereupon they place it aboard a gasoline train and run away with it.

The hero and heroine reach Guariquei after an exciting trip, and the revolutionists being deprived of the implements of war they had expected, the strife ceased.

...

"BARHAM BEACH, A POEM OF REGENERATION," by Julia Dittie Young. Printed and bound by Floyd-Gentner Press, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Barham Beach" is a poem which does not require for its appreciation the advertisement, however picturesque, of the fact that our late executive was a prototype of the hero, the reformer Theodore.

A renunciation, is hardly what we would associate the last President with, and a love affair would seem quite out of the question. But the renunciation in "Barham Beach" is fine and strong, and may stand on its own merits.

The structure is simple and clear. The descriptive parts are the best, but some of the emotional passages are effective, through the ready flow of rhythm. The latter is noteworthy also for its variety, which makes the poem especially readable, since no two consecutive parts are in the same meter or form.

...

"WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, AMERICAN," by Robert Lee Dunn. The Chapple Printing Company (Ltd.), Boston.

The author's biographical sketch of President Taft is a very able one. It is most entertainingly written, but it goes none the less far beneath the surface. The portrait reveals a great number of minor traits which together must considerably modify or, at all events, supplement the average reader's conception of the executive's character.

President Taft's foreign travels lend themselves very well to a versatile pen, yet it is in the description of his activity nearer home that we gain the best view of the real Taft. The most charming passages are unquestionably those relative to the President's family life, and every American should read Mr. Dunn's book for the sake of that fine picture of a typical American family.

But the biography is worth reading, and will be enjoyed from every point of view; the illustrations are excellent and help very much for the better appreciation of the text, especially in the case of happenings abroad. The book is handsomely gotten up and deserves the widest notice.

NEW YORK—John H. Shepard of this city has been appointed a receiver for E. D. Shepard & Co., bankers and brokers, of 31 Nassau street.

C. F. Hovey & Co.

A Special Purchase OF Model Suits, Gowns Wraps and Coats

Will be placed on sale Tuesday morning, April 20th. The lot comprising about sixty garments in this season's late styles.

This collection includes many extraordinary values that are well worth an examination and comparison with merchandise of a similar character offered elsewhere.

Linen and Cotton DRESS GOODS

A Genuine Bargain

19 pieces Ecru Linen Grass Cloth, embroidered in pink, lavender and black.
20 pieces White Linen Suitings, embroidered in black and pink.
85 pieces White Linen Etamine, in plain, striped, embroidered dots, checks, plaids and knickerbocker effects.

These goods have been retailed at from 37½c to 50c per yard

All at 19c Per Yard

HOTELS

HOTEL HEINZEMAN

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.
The most exclusive family hotel in the city. Absolutely fireproof. Modern in every respect. Cuisine, unexcelled. American and European plan. Popular rates. 512-520 SO. GRAND AVENUE. One block from Central Park. Close to all car lines. C. C. DORR, Proprietor.

HOTELS

Hotel Narragansett

Broadway, at 93d Street.
New York City
WITH SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
American and European Plans
J. CARL TUCKER, Manager

HOTELS

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 360 rooms—300 with private baths.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

HOTELS

IMPROVED KHAKI WILL BE PROVIDED FOR U. S. SOLDIERS

Uncle Sam's soldier boys will soon be supplied with new summer uniforms made from the best khaki that has ever been manufactured. This khaki is of an olive-drab color, and will be used for the summer and tropical service uniforms of the troops.

Unlike the old khaki, the new cloth is soft, pliable, of open texture, and of very firm fiber. It takes color readily, if anything, inclining to the brown rather than to the green of the olive shade, thus increasing the protective character of the color. This color is made by dyeing the raw cotton before it is spun, and the necessity of silicating the cloth after coming from the loom is wholly avoided.

The result is an open texture, which makes a very cool garment for use in the tropics. It will wear very much better than the old khaki and keep its color better under all tests, including acid, perspiration, rain and sun.

The quartermaster's department of the army will within a few days prepare specifications and advertise for bids for \$25,000 yards of this cloth.

The new cloth runs six and one half ounces to the yard as compared with eight ounces for the old style, thus making a suit of clothes made from it to fit the ordinary man about 10 ounces lighter than a suit made from the old khaki.

The cloth experts of the United States army have regretted for years that the government could not furnish its soldiers for heavy service in the tropics with as good a khaki as is used by the British soldiers.

Look for this Seal. Saves your experimenting. Carpenter-Morton Paints. Give Satisfaction. Sold by reliable dealers all over New England.

Awnings

mocks, Brass Poles and Trimmings. W. H. McLELLAN, Haymarket Square, Boston. Tel. Haymarket 151. Wedding Canopies to Rent.

Engraved Stationery

Cards, Announcements, Invitations

HOSKINS
354 Broadway - NEW YORK

50 ENGRAVED CARDS OF YOUR NAME \$1.00
THE QUALITY BEST PRICES FOR THE BEST RESULTS
SOCIAL STATIONERS HOSKINS PHILA.

907 CHESTNUT STREET

Princess Combination

A complete and shapely underdress that is the indispensable foundation of every close fitting gown, \$3 to \$12. PALMER'S UNDERMUSLIN SPECIALTY-SHOP, 37 Temple Place, over Whitney's. Take elevator.

HOTELS

MARTHA WASHINGTON

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel
29 East 29th St.
Near 5th Ave.
Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.
Rates, \$1.00 and Up.
450 Rooms with Telephone.
Baths free on each floor.
Centre of Theatre and Shopping District.
A. W. KAGER.

COTTAGE PARK HOTEL

A SOCIAL HOME for refined people, an ideal place for spring or summer recreation; its sun parlor, billiard hall and public rooms have open fireplaces and steam heat, and it is delightfully situated, being on the North Shore, with elevated grounds, acres of lawns, groves of grand old trees, with all the indoor and outdoor amusements usually found at a first-class resort; 2 yacht clubs, good drives, the best salt water swimming pool on the coast, with fresh water shower baths; route, croquet and tennis courts; also garage, picnic and all disturbing elements excluded; the patronage of nationalities objectionable to people of refinement is not solicited; rates moderate considering high character of accommodations offered; booklet, O. F. BELCHER, Cottage Park, Winthrop, Mass.

Fitzwilliam Tavern

FITZWILLIAM, N. H.
Near Mt. Monadnock, 1201 ft. elevation, accommodations for permanent guests; steady heat; bracing air; beautiful drives; write for leaflet; four trains daily from Boston.

THE NEW WESLEY

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.
An Exclusive Hotel on Water Front.
HERBERT M. CHASE, Manager, 82 State Street, Boston, Mass.

LANCASTER INN, Lancaster, Mass., open all year. Comfortable, homelike; good rooms, excellent table. Special Easter here. Auto dinners a specialty. E. A. Dore

PUBLIC DECIDES WHO CONTROLS
BIG INDUSTRY, SAYS STEEL HEAD

Judge Gary, in Discussing
T. C. & I. Merger, Says
Monopoly Is Question of
Conduct, Not Production.

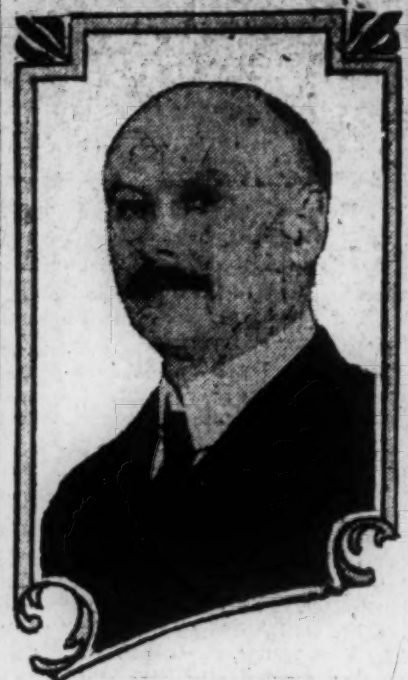
AID DURING UNREST

NEW YORK—Judge Elbert H. Gary, presiding at the annual meeting of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation, said he regarded the purchase of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company as a wise move, and predicted that the future would show a large profit from it.

"The question of monopoly is one of conduct and not percentage of production," said Mr. Gary. "The public in the long run decides such problems." Mr. Gary stated that at the time of the organization of the United States Steel Corporation it controlled more than 60 per cent of the steel industry of the United States. Its total production in the United States in the latter part of 1907 was approximately 56 per cent. The purchase of the Tennessee company added about 2 1/2 per cent to the total production.

Discussing steel conditions, Mr. Gary said there had been a gradual but slow improvement and that future prospects were bright. Business recently had been in excess of that of the latter part of 1908.

He declared that the action of the corporation in maintaining prices during 1907 prevented many failures among the jobbers who had purchased their



JUDGE ELBERT H. GARY.
Judge Gary is chairman of the board of directors and of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, and its virtual head.

stock at high prices. The maintenance of prices then, he declared, was the best thing that had been done to regulate and strengthen the situation. Mr. Gary said that their corporation had \$75,000,000 in cash in banks. Of this amount it withdrew less than \$2,000,000 to purchase securities, although more could have been bought at a profit.

RAISE BREAD COST
NEAR N. Y., BLAMING
HIGH FLOUR PRICE

(Continued From Page One.)

come in from all directions and at 1:30 there was pandemonium in the pit.

After an hour of steady buying Paton was able to steady the market, which started to rise slowly. There was a general nervous feeling, however.

NEW YORK—The price of bread has been advanced from 7 and 8 cents to 10 cents a loaf in Riverhead, L. I., but in this city the price remains the same. There is a wide difference, however, in the size and weight of the loaves. The high cost of flour is given as the reason.

Monday Kansas patent flour in sacks went up an equivalent of 25 cents a barrel in New York. A local mill was reported to have bought the entire supply of rye in New York, amounting to 30,000 bushels, at 9 1/2 cents a bushel.

"The bakers are making the biggest mistake in their lives in not raising the price of bread," said C. F. Shirk, who represents three big flour mills in Iowa, with offices in the Produce Exchange.

"Flour will never be back to old prices. It will go higher before the next crop comes in, but the prevailing prices after that will be about what they are now.

"For the protection of the public against short-weight loaves, there should be a law fixing the standard loaf of bread at 16 ounces. Then the consumer, whichever price he paid, would know what he was getting for his money," continued Mr. Shirk.

He showed a letter just received from a grain company of Kansas City, saying the firm had sold practically all its wheat, and that there was not more than 400,000 bushels unsold in Kansas City.

"On top of this," said Mr. Shirk, "I have just received a telegram to raise the price of our Kansas patent flour 20 cents. When the upward movement started that flour was selling at \$4.85; it went to \$5.25 in January. I am now quoting it at \$6. In all my experience I have never seen such a condition as now exists in the wheat and flour markets.

"One thing more," the public should know," he continued, "the price of flour has been too low for a long time. It is the cheapest of all foodstuffs comparatively, and there is no sound reason why it should continue to bear discrimination. The bakers who are going to continue in business have got to raise the price of bread whether they want to or not."

CINCINNATI, O.—Despite the fact that J. A. Patton is building a gymnasium costing \$150,000 for Northwestern University, a Methodist institution at Evanston, Ill., the Cincinnati Methodist ministers passed resolutions Monday condemning "the action which cornered wheat in Chicago."

COLUMBUS, O.—The Columbus Biscuit Company announces that it has determined to close down its bread department indefinitely because of the high prices of flour due to the "corner" of wheat in Chicago.

PRICES OF FLOUR
ARE STATIONARY

Inquiry among several leading grocery firms today in Boston shows that the retail price of flour has not changed from the prices quoted Saturday, which ranged from \$7.75 to \$8.25 for various brands. President B. J. Rogwell of the Boston Chamber of Commerce this morning said that the wheat market while somewhat easier on Monday, showed no material change.

BRIEF NEWS ABOUT THE STATE

WALTHAM.
Dorothy Brewer chapter, D. A. R., made a pilgrimage Monday to Paul Revere's home in Boston, the Old North Church and Copp's Hill.

The Golden Rule Brotherhood of the Temple Club of the Congregational Church were addressed Monday evening by the Rev. Charles E. Carter on "The Armed Stand at Lexington Green."

Dermond Camp, Spanish War Veterans, observed Monday as muster day. The second meeting and supper of the Acorn Club was held in Monument Hall Monday afternoon and evening. Mayor Edward A. Walker was a guest.

Harry M. Lynde, formerly of this city, and now in the civil engineering department of the Agricultural department, will leave the government service at the last of this month to accept a position with the New York board of water supply. He is at present in Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. E. J. Peterson of the Swedish Lutheran church will attend the annual conference of the denomination in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 21 to 26.

John Halleran of Taylor street is spending a few days in Washington, D. C.

The finals of the prize speaking contest at the South Grammar school will be held Wednesday afternoon.

A petition is being circulated among the business men and property owners with the object of learning the sentiment in regard to a proposition to have the main thoroughfare sprinkled with oil instead of water to lay the dust.

WALTHAM LOCALS.
The Mothers' Club will hold its annual meeting at the Fales House this afternoon at 3:30.

The watch factory bowling league will hold its annual dinner this evening. The Fales Club will hold its annual ladies' night at the Fales House this evening.

A meeting of the regatta committee of the Canoe Club will be held at the clubhouse this evening for formulating plans for the annual regatta on the Charles River.

J. O. Fagan will give a lecture on "Life and Work on the Railroad" at the Waverley Unitarian Church tonight at 8 o'clock.

The last of the holiday series of concerts was given at Asbury Temple Monday evening in the form of a patriotic concert under the direction of Archibald Gardner.

EVERETT.
The Everett high school seniors presented their annual dramatic performance, "Tommy's Wife," Monday evening, in the high school building. The character of Thomas Pittman Carothers was portrayed by J. Arthur Noon, while the title role was played by Miss Ruth Driscoll. Others who took part were Miss Iva O. Graham, Miss Marion Damon, Howard Briggs, Miss Marguerite Post, Carl Tower, Miss Olivia Moore and Miss Irene Bragan. A dance followed the last act. The show will be repeated this evening.

Plans are being formulated for the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Everett Young Men's Christian Association, soon to be held. The committee hopes to secure former Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts and ex-Governor Usher of Rhode Island as guests and speakers. It is also planned to have addresses by Mayor Charles Bruce of Everett, one of the local pastors, the first president of the association and the present head.

MELROSE.
William L. Kershaw, general secretary of the Melrose Young Men's Christian Association, who is soon to leave for new fields of activity in the West, and Mrs. Kershaw, were tendered a farewell reception by the officers and members of the association Monday evening. The retiring secretary was presented with a purse of money.

A Patriots' Day dancing festival in which 125 young people participated was held in the Melrose City Hall Monday under the auspices of the Universalist parish. The children appeared in costumes representing the various holidays of the year and did fancy dances. The affair will be repeated in May for the benefit of the vacation schools of the city.

Lester Chisholm won the annual marathon race of the Melrose Y. M. C. A. Monday with Watson second and Rendell third. The course lay around Spout pond and was slightly over six miles.

WOODS HOLE.
Miss Blanche Walsh, the actress, is here storing her household goods preparatory to a trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fay of Boston are at their cottage for a short stay.

D. Henry Cram of Boston spent the week end with his family returning to Boston Monday.

MONUMENT BEACH.
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Marston of Boston were holiday visitors here.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin of Melrose opened their cottage and entertained a party of friends over the holiday.

George A. Gardner and Dr. George H. Monks of Boston were in their summer homes over Patriots' day.

SAGAMORE.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonard of Middleboro opened their house at the Highlands, Monday, and entertained friends from Middleboro and Taunton.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Nickerson of Middleboro were visitors at the beach Monday, bringing several friends.

MARION.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leatherbee and C. I. Thayer of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bullivant and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Leonard of West Newton were among the summer residents in town Patriots' Day.

SOMERVILLE.
The West Somerville board of trade will hold their annual ladies' night reception, banquet and entertainment this evening, in the Y. M. C. A. building. There will be a reception from 5:30 to 6:30 o'clock followed by the banquet.

The Home circle orchestra will furnish music and in addition to Mayor John M. Woods and Arthur D. Hill, district attorney of Suffolk county, the guests of honor will be the newly elected state treasurer Hon. E. A. Stevens, who is vice-president of the board, Sam Walter Foss, and Henry C. Long who will talk on "Metropolitan Boston."

P. E. Shute has bought a farm at Hollis, N. H., consisting of about 200 acres of land, a large brick house, with barns and spacious outbuildings, and with a large stock of cattle and farming machinery.

Miss Lina G. Loggie, accompanied by Miss Josephine Howes and Miss Ethel French, is taking a trip to Washington, via Norfolk and Baltimore, this week.

The convention of the Cambridge district of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association will be held in the Prospect Hill Church, corner of Bow and Walnut streets, Somerville, April 27, beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

NEW BEDFORD.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The revival movement was inaugurated in the North Christian Church, in a meeting that overflowed into the North Congregational Church the seating capacity of both houses being taxed to their utmost.

Over 3000 people were present listening to addresses by Henry W. Stough, D.D., of Wheaton, Ill., and Henry E. Washburn of Boston. The music was furnished by a chorus of 300 voices under the direction of A. E. Spooner, with A. C. Herring, soloist. Over a score of the churches in the city are interested.

BROOKLINE.
Miss Celina H. Lewis has been appointed an assistant in the Brookline High School and Miss Bertha Thresher an assistant in the Runkle Grammar School, to take the places of Miss Lucy B. Ingram and Miss Alice Brainard, resigned.

The April meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held tomorrow in the Grand Army Room of the town hall. The paper of the evening will be by William Carver Bates of Newton, entitled "Experiences in Confederate Prisons in 1861-62. Members of the G. A. R. are invited.

Mrs. Mary A. Chapman of Boston after a visit to New York will occupy "The Gables" on Babcock street.

Frederick Jones of Beacon street is spending several weeks at Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Ware will spend the summer at Hingham, Mass.

John D. Hardy, trustee, has sold 12,000 square feet of land fronting on Buckminster road, to Howard Mann who will build a residence.

ONSET.
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kimball of Boston spent the holiday at their cottage "Samost" on East boulevard.

Lewis Poole of Boston and family opened up their summer home on West Central avenue and entertained a few friends over the holiday.

Mrs. Henry Crossman and daughter Dorothy of Taunton are at their home on Highland avenue.

Robert Kendall and family of Pawtucket have hired the "Kill Kare" cottage on Longwood avenue.

Bishop Willard Mallacius of Boston and Presiding Elder Rev. T. A. Coultas of Fall River assisted in the dedication of the Methodist Church. The interior of the church has been renovated, and a steeple and bell added to the building.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Palmer of Hyde Park were guests at the Nash cottage over the holiday.

MEDFORD.
Street Commissioner William J. Ganon is considering the use of oil on the streets of the city instead of water.

The metropolitan park commission is to spend \$6000 in the construction of a bath house on the upper Mystic basin. The house will be public and will be arranged with accommodations for 150 men and boys and 50 women and girls. It will be located on South street, Medford, nearly opposite the Lawrence Light Guard armory.

At the annual meeting of the Royal House Association, in charge of the old Royal house of revolutionary fame, it was reported that all bills were paid and a balance on hand. The building has been open to the public continuously during the year and more persons visited it last year than in any previous 12 months. An effort is being made to increase the membership of the association and gratifying progress is reported.

WAREHAM.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Codman of Boston were at their summer home on Codman point over the holiday.

S. N. Weld of Dedham is at his Temperance home for a few days.

John Ellis of Boston was a visitor on Monday.

Patriots' day was celebrated by Wareham band and Wareham local band and fire department with a parade, the first public appearance of either organization. The marshal of the day was Chester Smith.

WOOLEN MILL PLANT SOLD.
LOWELL, Mass.—J. E. Conant & Co. of this city report the sale of the plant of the Haile & Frost Manufacturing Co., at Hinsdale. This plant consisted of a 15 set woolen mill, and was sold as 900 lots of machinery, stock and mechanical equipment. The machinery and equipment were bought by parties from the South and West, very little being purchased by local firms. The real estate and water power privilege was bought by James O'Brien of Hinsdale. The sale totalled about \$52,000.

The West Newton W. C. T. U. met Monday evening with Mrs. Tenlon, 30 Webster street, and discussed "The Temperance Workers of 1909."

The state convention of the Epworth League was held at the Newton Center Methodist Church Monday. Bishop Hamilton spoke.

George H. Fernald of Margin street leaves this week to take charge of a display of automatic machinery at the exposition in Seattle.

H. A. Edgcomb of Norman road, Newton Highlands, a stenographer for the war department engineers for 10 years, has been appointed official stenographer of the superior court for Plymouth county.

The Newton Ladies Home Circle will meet this afternoon at 2:30 in Society Hall, Auburn street, Auburndale.

The annual meeting of the Auburndale Review Club was held this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Strongman on Woodland road, Auburndale.

Mrs. Charles C. Livermore will entertain the Women's Auxiliary of St. John's Church at her home on Walnut street Wednesday afternoon.

The 30th annual meeting of the Newton Center Improvement Association will be held in the Mason school on April 27, at 7:45 p. m.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for a mass meeting April 26, when a committee of citizens will report on an organization for the welfare of Newton boys.

PALMOUTH.
Among the visitors here on Patriots' day vacations were Mr. and Mrs. Oakes Ames of North Easton, Marcus F. Roberts of Boston, G. H. Howard of Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloanbridge of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Esty and family of Brooklyn and Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Adams of Boston.

Messrs. A. B. Terry, L. F. Reynolds, J. W. Barlow and families were Patriots' day visitors at the Heights.

NAUSHON ISLAND.
Capt. Charles Olsen is in charge of the Malcolm Forbes fleet of boats here, with the new addition, the Sheldrake, a 25-foot gasoline launch of 10-horsepower. The boat is from the yards of the Atlantic Boat Company at Amesbury and was in charge of Capt. W. S. McKay. Five men are getting the boats in readiness for the season. Engineer Studley being in command. Mr. Forbes was on the island during the holiday.

HOLYOKE ARGUES FOR PART OF MT. TOM IN NORTHAMPTON

Arguments were heard by the committee on cities at the State House at the hearing closed this morning on the proposed annexation by the city of Holyoke from the city of Northampton of the area embraced by a portion of the Mt. Tom range taking in the summit of the mountain and taxable property within the territory that Holyoke asks for.

Edward L. Shaw representing the county commissioners of Hampshire county said that the latter was defined in 1662 while Hampden county was established in 1812. The valuation of Hampshire county is about \$38,000,000; its county tax is \$62,000 or \$1.52 per thousand in the county. The valuation of this district which Holyoke wants to take is \$342,000. It pays \$545 in taxes to the county. At 4 per cent this would represent about \$13,000 in property.

The city of Holyoke stipulates if this bill goes through that it will pay the county of Hampshire \$725,81, the amount paid for state roads in this territory in the past four years. The valuation of Hampden county is \$182,000,000. Hampshire county is a hill county with little manufacturing, comprising relatively poor towns. This bill if enacted would seriously disturb long established county lines.

The latter county he maintained was not chargeable for this territory not being properly policed and he argued that there was no reasonable ground for complaint on this score.

Richard W. Irwin of Northampton opposed the annexation as unjust to Northampton and he wished to attach the referendum if the committee thought of reporting this bill. The city shouldn't suffer by criticism of outsiders. The only persons who said that the roads were poorly kept were the Canoe Club, the Boat Club and the Country Club, all of which belonged in Holyoke.

TROLLEY RIDERS WANT STATIONS

WORCESTER, Mass.—On formal complaint of the city council against the Worcester Consolidated street railway for failure to provide a suitable waiting room for patrons near the City Hall, a hearing is to be given before the railroad commissioners May 1.

WOOLEN MILL PLANT SOLD.
LOWELL, Mass.—J. E. Conant & Co. of this city report the sale of the plant of the Haile & Frost Manufacturing Co., at Hinsdale. This plant consisted of a 15 set woolen mill, and was sold as 900 lots of machinery, stock and mechanical equipment. The machinery and equipment were bought by parties from the South and West, very little being purchased by local firms. The real estate and water power privilege was bought by James O'Brien of Hinsdale. The sale totalled about \$52,000.

CONFIRM MOSLEM ATTACK ON EUROPEANS AT ADANA

BEIRUT—Confirmation of the report that several Europeans were slain in the Adana rioting was received today from Mersina, where 800 men from the British warships that have arrived there went ashore. The commander of the fleet says that 1200 people were slain in Adana alone, several Europeans being among the numbers.

Order has at last been restored, the commander reports, though the situation is still critical. Further outbreaks depend upon the way the Young Turks conduct themselves in Constantinople. If the Sultan is despatched it is feared the fanatical Moslems will again become inflamed.

REPORT YOUNG TURKS HAVE
FORCED SULTAN TO ABDICATE

Constitutionalist Troops Now at Constantinople's Gates
Expect to Enter the Capital Within a Few Hours
and Restore Progressive Regime With New Sultan.

(Continued From Page One.)

off, except through the lines of the Young Turks army, that is now encamped within sight of the city.

A despatch today, by way of Philippopolis, says that at Monday night's meeting of the ministers the hopelessness of the situation was conceded and that a proclamation of abdication was formally drawn up to the terms of which the Sultan agreed.

According to these terms, the Sultan will abdicate if he is guaranteed personal safety and his nephew, Rehad Effendi is chosen as his successor.

The Turkish authorities have begun a rigid investigation into the massacres that took place in Asia Minor, according to a Smyrna message, and will mete out the severest punishment to those responsible for the outrages. In no other way, the authorities believe, can the powers be prevented from interfering.

A special effort will be made to punish the slayers of the American missionaries at Adana, Messrs. Rogers and Marner. Unless every possible reparation is made it is believed that the United States will demand a huge indemnity and possibly take a hand in Turkish affairs in the future.

Armies of Young Turks
About to Enter Capital

CONSTANTINOPLE—The constitutionalist troops are close at the gates of the city and if the Sultan has not, as reported, already abdicated his throne in favor of his nephew Rehad Effendi, he is expected to do so before many hours have passed.

Early today the batteries and advance guard of the Young Turks are within sight of the capital, on the low hills to the northwest, and the very hours of the government which was installed less than a week ago are numbered.

Constantinople lies at the mercy of the Progressive forces, and no organized resistance will be made to the reestablishment of the regime of the committee of union and progress.

Many emissaries representing all classes of authorities and other interests have gone out today to confer with the advancing forces of liberty and order. Those who sought to dissuade or propitiate them have failed utterly. Not a thing has been done by the Tewfik ministry in preparation for resistance to the coming overthrow.

On the contrary, Tewfik declared at a rather informal session of Parliament Monday that he assumed office merely from patriotic motives during a moment of crisis in order to save the country and the constitution, which everybody believed to be endangered by recent events. He said he was counting on the support of the deputies, and was ready to withdraw if this was refused. He declared that he had been unable to prepare a statement of policy. The Chamber declined to vote either for or against confidence and postponed consideration of the question until Saturday. Before that time Tewfik's career as grand vizier is almost certain to be at an end.

The only military action at the capital has been by the Sultan himself. He has mounted a strong battery at the Yildiz Kiosk. It is not to be assumed that he will use this against the Young Turks troops, for his personal cowardice is notorious. He sees, doubtless, ere this that resistance would cost him his life. If he does not succeed in escaping he may be expected to yield abjectly to all the demands made upon him, even to abdication of his throne.

It is not likely that the entire army will reach the capital for some little time, as Husni Pasha and his military associates deem it advisable to withhold their advance until they are strong enough to win success by overwhelming numbers.

The new government at the capital has been conducting the administration for the past week with few or no changes in personnel.

It is announced officially that the casualties at Adana during the rioting numbered 400. The telegraph lines to the provinces, however, are badly interrupted, and details of the trouble at Adana, Tarsus and other places are lacking.

Izzet Pasha and other government delegates who were sent to confer with the Salonikins have returned here. Izzet Pasha had a long conference with the grand vizier. All that is known of the result of the negotiations is that the Young Turks reiterated the demands already made and threatened to send five battalions into the city for the purpose of enforcing them.

Confirm Moslem Attack on Europeans at Adana

BEIRUT—Confirmation of the report that several Europeans were slain in the Adana rioting was received today from Mersina, where 800 men from the British warships that have arrived there went ashore. The commander of the fleet says that 1200 people were slain in Adana alone, several Europeans being among the numbers.

Order has at last been restored, the commander reports, though the situation is still critical. Further outbreaks depend upon the way the Young Turks conduct themselves in Constantinople. If the Sultan is despatched it is feared the fanatical Moslems will again become inflamed.

London Stocks Revive
Despite Turkish Crisis

LONDON—That London financiers expect the Turkish crisis to be settled within Turkey and do not expect that foreign intervention will be necessary is shown by the tone of the stock market. Last week the market was very nervous and all stocks suffered but losses have been more than made up and the tone of the exchange today is one of remarkable firmness.

A feature of the trading is heavy buying for Continental accounts. This buying is cosmopolitan in its character, Americans and British favorites all being in demand. Mexican railway issues are also buoyant, while Hudson Bays rose two and one half points on German buying. International investment issues lead the market with the mining shares not far behind.

Persian Mob Threatens
Tabriz Foreign Consulates

WASHINGTON—It is stated in despatches from Teheran, received at the state department today, that the foreign consulates at Tabriz, are threatened by a mob. Consul Doty has telegraphed the legation at Teheran that the American missionary, Baskerville, whose acts were disavowed by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, a few days ago, upon representations from the state department, was slain in battle this morning.

Tabriz is in the hands of the revolutionists, and is surrounded by government troops, who are laying siege to it. The state department has told the Persian government, that it will be held responsible for the lives and safety of the Americans in the disturbed district.

No Immediate Peril for
Foreigners in Turkey

WASHINGTON—Despatches to the state department today from Ambassador Leishman indicate that foreigners are in no immediate peril in the Turkish dominion.

He says that although Americans, like other foreigners, are in more or less danger, owing to the peculiar conditions that prevail throughout the empire, there is no indication whatever of any premeditated attack. In the present crisis the central government is much hampered as are the local governments in Adana and Alexandretta, because of the scarcity of troops.

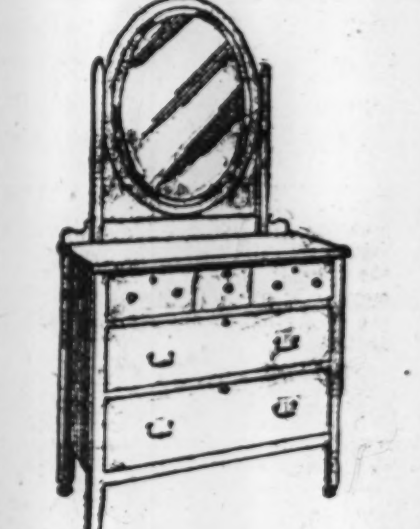
The arrival of the English, French and Italian warships has done much to quiet the situation. Marines from these vessels have been landed to guard the legations.

LOWELL TO HAVE
TAXICAB SERVICE

LOWELL, Mass.—Lowell is to have a taxicab service within the next week. The Lowell Taxicab Company, of which Frank E. Harris is the proprietor, will have headquarters at 20 Arch street, this city, and six limousine Stevens-Duryea autos will be established at once and more as soon as needed.

Fred B. Emerson, for seven years the treasurer of the opera house, is manager of the taxicab company and promises to give Lowell a service in transportation that will meet with instant approval.

White Enamel



An ideal design and finish for the spare room or cottage. Large base, five roomy drawers. 24x30 French bevel mirror.

PRICE \$17.50

Other patterns from \$11.50 to \$35.00

Five great floors crowded with new Spring Furniture at prices within the reach of all. Come and see.

MORRIS & BUTLER
97 SUMMER STREET

IF YOU WILL CALL to see our new English room we shall be glad to give you an exquisite little book telling all about everything connected with a wedding. Your order can also be taken in perfect secrecy. Thorp & Martin Co., 66 Franklin St., Boston

News of Plays and Players in Boston and Elsewhere

"A GRAND ARMY MAN."

David Warfield opened his Boston engagement Monday evening at the Majestic Theater, giving the first Boston performance of "A Grand Army Man," a four-act play by David Belasco and the Misses Marion Short and Pauline Phelps. The cast:

Wes Bigelow.....David Warfield
Judge Andrews.....Oscar Bagle
Capt. Bestor.....William Bong
Jim Bishop.....George Woodward
Cory Kilbert.....Harold Mead
Let Pettingill.....Stephen Mailey
Comrade Potter.....Tony Bevan
Comrade Tucker.....Thomas Gilbert
Comrade Tate.....Louis P. Verande
Robert.....William Elliott
Rogers Wellman.....Taylor Holmes
Hickman.....John V. Dailey
Hallie.....Antoinette Perry
Lettie.....Marie Bates
Mrs. Bestor.....Isabel Waldron
Alida Bestor.....Veda McEvers
Mrs. Kilbert.....Ruth Gates

The scene of the play is laid in a small Indiana town in the early 80s. Wes Bigelow, a veteran of the civil war, has one happiness in life—his watchful care of the son of an old army comrade. This boy is the beginning and end of all his thoughts. There is no sacrifice he will not make for the lad. He feels certain that the boy is destined to heights of great honor and achievement. The boy is intrusted with a sum of money belonging to the G. A. R. post. He speculates and loses it. He is tried for the misuse of the funds, and is sentenced to serve a term in prison by the father of Hallie, the girl to whom he is betrothed. Within a few months Robert is pardoned through the effort in his behalf made by the veterans, and is reunited to Hallie, who has in the meantime left her father's house.

Mr. Warfield in "A Grand Army Man" is in some ways even more interesting than he was in "The Music Master," as the part gives him a far wider range of emotion. There is not a trace of the German accent in his speech, although he has been playing in these dialects for many years. In the quieter scenes he is sympathetic, homely, modest, humorous and in the heavier scenes, when emotions appear to overwhelm him he has them always well within control. Lack of space forbids a detailed description of Mr. Warfield's acting of Wes Bigelow. A column at least would be required to do justice to his reading of the letter from Robert in the last act, and another to recount his quaint interview with Hallie when he has learned of the dawning of an affection between her and Robert. The play is filled with fine moments for him: his quarrels with Lettie because she, kindness itself, "picks" on the boy; his conduct of the meeting of the veterans in the first act; his questioning of Robert in the second act as to what became of the post funds; the whole pitiful scene in the court room, and the discovery of Robert's return. These are but the high lights; there are countless half tones and shadings in Mr. Warfield's Bigelow. The whole is masterly.

As in all the Belasco pieces, the company is well chosen. Miss Antoinette Perry made Hallie a radiant, fluttering maiden, breathless in the first moments of her woman's springtime, and a quiet, pathetic figure during the troubled scenes that follow. Miss Marie Bates was comic and serious by turns as Bigelow's housekeeper. Her reading of the "original poem" at the dedication of the new hall was one of the funniest moments of the play, including as it did the comic embarrassment of Bigelow when he found himself the hero of the verses. The part of Robert could easily have been spoiled by the least staginess on the part of William Elliott. Happily he shows no such tendency.

The others appeared perfectly fitted for what they had to do. Especially pleasing was the work of Oscar Bagle, who made an almost incredible part seem wholly credible, and William Bong as the gentle Captain Bestor. Extended mention is deserved by George Woodward, Harold Mead, Stephen Mailey and Taylor Holmes. All the small parts were well sketched in by those who played them.

The stage effects and settings were Belascoan, which means that the sitting room of Bigelow, for instance, was staged perfectly down to the last detail. "A Grand Army Man" has been well called "a simple idyll of the home." There is acting to be seen at the Majestic Theater this week—great acting.

"THE TRAVELING SALESMAN."

James Forbes' "The Traveling Salesman," a comedy in four acts, was given its first Boston performances in Boston Monday at the Park Theater. The cast: Mrs. Rabbitt.....Diana Huneker
Luella Ann Dawson.....Frances Golden Fuller
Mrs. William Henry Dawson.....Marion Stephens
William Henry Dawson, Jr.....Morin Fuller
Bill Crab.....Lawrence Sheehan
William Henry Dawson.....Robert Dudley
Pierce Gill.....Emmett Shackelford
Beth Elliott.....Rosallind Coghlan
Franklin Royce.....Austin Webb
Martin Drury.....Daniel Jarrett
Bob Blake.....Mark Smith
Ted Watts.....James O'Neill, Jr.
Julius.....Richard Quilter
John Kimball.....Robert Dudley
Ben Cobb.....Emmett Shackelford

The story of the play revolves around the adventures of Bob Blake, "the traveling salesman," in Grand Crossing, a village in the middle West. It is Christmas day when Bob arrives. He at once engages Beth Elliott, the pretty station agent, in conversation. She is very cool at first, but his honest good humor soon batters down her reserve, and she shares her heart with him. This is the beginning of a number of humorous and emotional episodes for them. Both own a piece of land which the railroad

wishes to buy to make improvements. Bob's employer learns of this and representing that the land is worthless tries to get it away from the girl that he may sell it at a great profit. Bob, however, learns his employer's plans and very properly defies and defeats him. All the rest may be guessed and would only be spoiled by telling.

"The Traveling Salesman" is what it is—the most laughable play seen here this season. To be sure, a stickler for classical dramatic construction would say that the achievement of close knit action by making Bob's employer and Royce his rival, the villains who were secretly trying to get Beth's land, was stretching the already long arm of coincidence unmercifully to do the knitting. Also that the dialogue throughout savors a good deal of the vaudeville stage in its ready smartness and slangy pertness, and that the humor of the action is largely physical—the humor of farce. Moreover, each act could be played separately. With the change of half a dozen lines at the beginning and end of each act, the play could be changed into four capital one-act plays.

In view of the great pleasure that Mark Smith gave his audiences yesterday, and the shouts of laughter that greeted his sincere efforts to please, it seems almost out of place to pick flaws in his acting of the part. Still, it must be said that Mr. Smith makes the mistake of repeating low comedy poses and contortions, and far too frequently delivers his lines with upward glances. Also, the fact that the squeaking delivery of a line always gets a laugh is no proof that it is good acting, nor that this trick of speech should be used more than two or three times in an act. It is only that Mr. Smith's work is so good that we wish it could be bettered by a more subtle use of tricks, which are all well enough in moderation, but which become a bore when they become obvious through endless repetition. Mr. Smith is a handsome young giant. Apart from the above exceptions, his work is invariably pleasing. He makes Bob wholesome, and irresistible. His serious moments have the true ring of sincerity.

Miss Rosalind Coghlan was a laughing, dimpling delight. Her Beth was unaffected, unspoiled—just a real girl. She did not shrink at the climax, as she had every chance to do. Miss Diana Huneker's characterization of Mrs. Rabbitt was very ludicrous. The author is to be commended for the humorous drawing of this character, but some of her lines in the third act are objectionable and should be cut. The two plotter were excellently done by Daniel Jarrett and Austin Webb. Three drummers in the expert hands of James O'Neill, Jr., Robert Dudley and Emmet Shackelford. Two children were played with the poise of veterans by Morin Fuller and Frances Golden Fuller. The latter has remarkable comic powers. Richard Quilter makes a comical darky waiter. The others were well cast.

Welcome to our city, Bob. Hope you'll celebrate the Fourth with us.

"THE BOYS AND BETTY."

At the Hollis Street Theater, Monday, Daniel V. Arthur presented Miss Marie Cahill in "The Boys and Betty," a musical play by George V. Hobart and Sylvio Hein. The cast: Rudolph Gruber.....James B. Carson
Tony Arditti.....W. G. Stewart
Algeron Graham.....Edward Earle
Baptiste Leveque.....Macey Harlam
Nanon Duval.....Miss Harriet Burt
Isora Deschon.....Miss Annabelle Gordon
Julie Perret.....Miss Tempe Evans
Auntie Achere.....Miss Anna Ford
Cleo Marcette.....Miss Blanche Wilmet
Betty Barbeau.....Miss Cahill
Marie Antoinette.....Miss Jane Rutledge
Casimir Barbeau.....Sam B. Hardy
Paul Gerard.....Wallace McCutcheon, Jr.
L. J. Lard, the Canary Richard, the Canary
Mr. Gordon, U. S. A. Eugene Cowley
Grace Gordon.....Miss Anna Cowley
Mr. Hobart, has long been favorably known for a clean humor that scintillates with spontaneity. This present play is no exception, and the many pungent bits, delightfully struck off by Miss Cahill, produced that best of tributes to an author—a constant but quiet merriment. The story, adapted from the French, is briefly as follows: Betty, a practical woman of American birth, is unhappily married to Casimir Barbeau, a would-be composer, egotistic at his artistic temperament and poor in purse. Their house is much frequented by four students, Rudolph, Tony, Algeron and Baptiste, representing Germany, Italy, England and France. They, too, are troubled with genius. Major Gordon, a rich American sojourning in France, comes to Nice and by chance offers Casimir a lucrative engagement. The commercial value placed on his services inflates that feeble mentality and he decides Betty is incapable of appreciating his talent. He sets up a shop in Paris and meets phenomenal success. The four "boys" she transforms into salesmen, and when after a year's silence Casimir reappears, claiming the prodigal's reward, he meets a repulse.

In the next act Betty is freed legally—and the curtain falls upon a suggested romance in which the faithful and long silent Paul Gerard figures. There are ramifications of the plot, with Major Gordon is the good genius of the whole story. Mr. Hein's music, advertised as both good and whistleable, is refreshing after some of the jingle we have heard this winter, though neither so good nor so whistleable as it might well be. The harmony seems a little thin, but much may be due to faults of a first performance, as the orchestra showed lack of drilling. There is good writing in "The Traveling Salesman"—an operatic burlesque



DAVID WARFIELD, in "A Grand Army Man" at the Majestic Theater.

wherein one knows not which to admire more, the talent of the dozen participants or the ingenuity of the authors. It was a delicious bit. "Auf Wiedersehen" and the "Arab Love Song" were also very successful.

Miss Cahill has every earmark of a star—voice enough for the work she has to do, a delightfully clear enunciation, well thought out comedy and great repose and possession. The shoppier imitation was a hilarious success, and in the scene where she heads off Paul's declaration by calling in the little servant and telling her a story which exactly paraphrases her own position, appealing to the inmost fiber of Paul's manhood, she was the embodiment of firmness, delicacy and womanly dignity. The heavy business of Casimir's return was well delivered. Mr. Cowley, of grand memory, still has his voice and made good use of it. He deserves great praise for his southern colonel, which was uniformly excellent.

The "boys" were in most capable hands and their value as foils was well brought out. The German comedian of Mr. Carson and the fine voice and presence of Mr. Stewart call for special praise. As for minor parts, if there are any in such a well balanced ensemble where each one is an artist, they were of uniform excellence, so it would be hard to pick out individuals for mention. But no hard feelings can be caused by praise of Richard, the canary, played by himself. He was well up in his part, of a surety, and perfectly at home. It was a happy thought to introduce him. This was but one detail out of many admirable stage devices. There is also a beautiful stage setting; and the costumes are superb. The men are well dressed and know how to carry themselves, and the ladies' gowns—well, we heard feminine members of the audience in our vicinity gasping admiration and picking out this dress and that.

Taking "Betty and the Boys" as it is—musical comedy—while the book surpasses the music, the latter must be that it is great. The Tetrazzini number should be missed by no one.

"A RUNAWAY GIRL."

The John Craig Stock Company began yesterday at the Castle Square theater a run in "A Runaway Girl," a musical comedy in two acts; libretto by Seymour Hicks and Harry Nichols; music by Lionel Monckton and Ivan Caryll. The principals of the cast:

Bro. Tamarind.....George Hassell
Guy Stanley.....John Craig
Lord Coodle.....William Evans
Sig. Paldi.....Al Roberts
Pietro Pascara.....Theodore Friebus
Carmenita.....Louise Le Baron
Alice.....Gettrude Binley
Lady Coodle.....Mabel Colcord
Flipper.....Donald Meek
Winnifred.....Mary Young

"A Runaway Girl" was first produced in London at the Gaiety Theater on May 21, 1908. It is patterned after the early Gaiety productions, and it has all the earmarks of its predecessors. The plot is well known, and does not need comment here, sufficient to say it is thin and shaky, and merely serves as a pretext for the introduction of songs, dances and incidental foolery. The dialogue has been given a local touch. The music flows smoothly and prettily. The songs are well rendered, and the whole piece moves at a swift and interesting pace.

Miss Young is delightfully natural as Winnifred. Several songs fall to her, the best of which is "The Singing Girl," which she renders in fine voice and with an alluring, roguish manner that is captivating. Mr. Craig's Guy Stanley is an earnest and persuasive lover.

Miss Le Baron, who has rejoined the company, is excellent as Carmenita. Her sweet voice was highly appreciated in "Sonora" and "Society." Miss Binley's song and dance, in chocolate make-up, with Mr. Meek was clever.

Mr. Meek as the bewildering jockey, Flipper, clowning freely. Mr. Hassell is the ideal of unctuous drollery as Brother Tamarind. Mr. Friebus as Pietro Pascara does the brigand with the jovial ferocity that is satisfying. His rich voice was displayed in the song entitled "The Ham-mock" to advantage. Mr. Evans and Miss Colcord were aristocratic as Lord and Lady Coodle. The other parts were played satisfactorily.

After 12 curtain calls at the end of the first act, Miss Le Baron came before the footlights and said that she was glad to be back to the Castle Square. Mr. Craig followed with a few words in which he remarked that he hoped he would duplicate the success of "The Chorus Girl." Judging from evident pleasure of yesterday's audience, there would appear to be no doubt that he will.

KEITH'S.

A good all-round bill is offered at Keith's this week. Will H. Murphy, Blanch Nichols and company appeared in "The School for Acting," which was even funnier, if possible, than the farce they played for so long, "From Zaza to Uncle Tom." It tells a very droll story of an old-time actor who guarantees to make a star actor out of an amateur in three days. In contrast to this noisy fun was the quiet sketch, "A Night With the Poets." The setting is the bachelor apartment of a scholar, a quartet of whose friends have dropped in for an evening visit. They sing and the book-lover reads several favorite poems, including "Maud Muller," "Kipling's 'Gunga Din,'" and "Riley's 'The Old Sweetheart of Mine,'" while the scenes are illustrated in a series of tableaux. Miss Marie Dainton, the English mimic who held over from last week, introduced new imitations from her pleasing repertoire. For more laughter there was Gus Williams and Clifford and Burke. Then there was a company of Russian entertainers, very handsomely costumed, and the Yamamoto brothers, who performed acrobatic feats. Wormwood's animals pleased the audience immensely, especially the children.

"VIA WIRELESS."

With the two performances yesterday "Via Wireless," the stirring melodrama at the Boston Theater began the second week of its engagement. The scenery and spectacular effects of this piece are remarkable. The introduction of wireless telegraphy into one of the scenes gives an up-to-date touch, especially as the scene depicts recent history. The acting is excellent, too, for the company is made up wholly of expert players.

Next Monday evening's performance of "The Boys and Betty" at the Hollis street will be given as a testimonial to Vincent T. Fetherston, treasurer, Thomas F. Joyce, ticket agent, and Henry Taylor.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.

Sun rises.....5:54
Sun sets.....6:32
Moon, first quarter April 27.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York:
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen.....April 20
Rotterdam, for Rotterdam.....April 20
Campania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 21
Teutonic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....April 21
President Grant, for Hamburg.....April 21
Taormina, for Mediterranean ports.....April 22
La Savoie, for Havre.....April 22
Gieseler, for Bremen.....April 22
Hochstetler, for Hamburg.....April 22
Baltic, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 22
Kaiserin Augusta, for Bremen.....April 24
Campania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 24
New York, for Southampton.....April 24
Lapland, for Antwerp, via Dover.....April 24
Kaiserin Albert, for Hamburg.....April 24
Finland, for Mediterranean ports.....April 24
Campania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 24
Londonderry, for Glasgow.....April 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.....April 27
Byrd, for Rotterdam.....April 27
Principe di Montene, for Bremen.....April 27
Moltke, for Mediterranean ports.....April 27
Kaiserin, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 27
Queenstown, for Bremen.....April 28
Plymouth and Cherbourg.....April 28
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.....April 28
Kaiserin, for Bremen.....April 28
La Touraine, for Havre.....April 28
Roon, for Bremen.....April 28
Ulmuth, for Mediterranean ports.....April 28
Finland, for Mediterranean ports.....April 28
Kaiserin, for Bremen.....April 28
Cymric, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 28
Arabic, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 28
Koenig Luise, for New York.....April 28
Groener Kurfuerst, for Bremen.....April 28
St. Louis, for Southampton.....April 28
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen.....April 28
Europa, for Mediterranean ports.....April 28
Sailings from Boston:
Saxonia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 20
Saxonia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 20
Hesperian, for Glasgow.....April 20
Ivernia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 20
Sailings from Philadelphia:
Abeolula, for Hamburg.....April 27
Marquette, for Antwerp.....April 27
Merion, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 27
Sailings from Baltimore:
Saxonia, for Hamburg.....April 21
Sailings from Portland, Me.:
Vancouver, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....April 21
Sailings from St. John, N. B.:
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool.....April 21
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool.....April 21

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco:
Asia, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manila.....April 24
Alameda, for Honolulu.....April 24
Sailings from Seattle:
Empress of India, for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong.....April 21
Aurora, for Honolulu and Australia.....April 21
Toa Maru, for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong.....April 27
Sailings from Tacoma, Wash.:
Onia, for Yokohama, Kobe and Hong Kong.....April 20
Sailings from Vancouver, B. C.:
Empress of India, for Japan and China, via Seattle, Wash.....April 21
Aurora, for Honolulu and Australia.....April 21
Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.:
Chiyo Maru, for China and Japan, via Manila.....April 23
Asia, for China and Japan, via Manila.....April 23
Sailings from Yokohama:
Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, China, via Seattle, Wash.....April 24
Honolulu, for Honolulu.....April 24
Empress of China, for Vancouver, via Chinese ports and Japan.....April 24
Siberia, for San Francisco, via Japan.....April 24
Sailings from San Francisco:
Korea, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.....April 24
Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.:
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.....April 27
Korea, for San Francisco.....April 27
U. S. mail steamers.

DICKINSON AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—En route to the Panama canal, Secretary of War Dickinson arrived here today. An automobile trip about the city and a dinner and reception at Fort Moultrie were arranged for the secretary and his party. Rear Admiral J. D. Adams will entertain the visitors at dinner tonight.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., PREPARING TO CELEBRATE MOTHERS' DAY

Mayor Alexander Urges Citizens to Wear White Carnations and Attend Church Service on May Ninth.

FUND IS PLANNED

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Plans are being made here for an enthusiastic celebration of Mothers' Day, May 9, and Mayor Alexander, who is heartily in sympathy with the movement to set apart this date as a time for paying special tribute to motherhood, has issued a proclamation, in which he calls attention to the good influence that may be exerted through such a custom, and recommends that every man and woman in Los Angeles attend some religious service, May 9, wearing a white carnation—adopted as the Mothers' Day flower—and perform some special act of kindness as a tribute to American motherhood.

In Los Angeles has originated the idea of raising, in connection with this movement, a fund for mothers who may be in need of financial aid, and to Mrs. Baker P. Lee, wife of the rector of Christ Episcopal Church of this city, belongs the credit for first proposing this idea.

Mrs. Lee, who has gained considerable reputation as a writer of songs, both words and music, became interested in the initial Mothers' Day celebration, held in many cities throughout the country last year, and she wrote a poem touching upon the subject, which found its way to Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, who originated the plan for the Mothers' Day observance, and Miss Jarvis requested that Mrs. Lee set the words to music, the song to be used wherever possible in connection with programs for this day.

The music has been written and is now in the hands of publishers, with a view to having it ready for May 9 next, and Dr. E. S. Moore, Los Angeles superintendent of public schools, will encourage the rendering of it by the school children here, who are to take an active part in the celebration.

When Mrs. Lee urged that a fund be raised, she found the California Mothers' Congress, the state president of which—Mrs. Chalmers Smith—resides in Los Angeles, was ready to take up the idea and apply the fund in the very broad work for mothers and children, which engages its attention.

COLONIAL WARS SOCIETY MEETS

The 16th annual meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Wars, held in the ball room of Hotel Somerset on Monday evening, was attended by 100 members of the society and many guests, including Governor Draper. The room was decorated with the national colors. At the beginning of the dinner a delegation from the band of the First Corps of Cadets, in continental uniforms, marched into the room and performed the ceremony of "trooping the colors," making a stand of the national, state and the society's flags behind the chair of the presiding officer, Joseph Grafton Minot, governor of the society.

Governor Draper spoke on the problem of citizenship and urged the importance of the duty of training the immigrant. Before closing his remarks he referred to the proposed Boston charter and said that it was the duty of the Massachusetts Legislature to give Boston a good charter, and added that he had every reason to believe that the Legislature would do this.

Remarks were also made by Howard Fell of New York, vice-governor-general of the national society; Walter Linsden Snydam, governor of the New York society; Fritz Herman Jordan, governor of the Maine society; John Appleton, governor of the Maryland society; Prof. W. H. Monro of Providence, R. I., and Prof. Charles Lathrop Parsons of Durham, N. H.

CONVENTION HELD BY ENDEAVORERS

The Middlesex County Christian Endeavorers held their 20th annual convention in the First Baptist church of Malden on Monday afternoon and evening. The convention, which was largely attended, was opened at 3 o'clock with a service of praise conducted by J. C. Calderwood of Malden, and an address of welcome was given by Mayor Richards.

Among the speakers in the afternoon were the Rev. Charles H. Moss, pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. George L. Cady, Dorchester, George E. Copeland, Worcester, Robert H. Magwood, Dorchester, and Miss Annie C. Strong, Auburndale. The evening was devoted to the business meeting, followed by a special musical program.

MONEY FOR FINE MAKES CARLOAD

DALLAS, Tex.—Nearly \$2,000,000 of Waters-Pierce Oil Company money has passed through Dallas over the Frisco-Santa Fe route in transit from St. Louis to Austin, to pay the oil company's fine to the state of Texas for violation of the antitrust laws.

The Wells Fargo express car containing the treasure had six special guards, all heavily armed.



MRS. BAKER P. LEE. Los Angeles (Cal.) woman who wrote song to be sung on Mothers' Day.

One branch of the congress work is devoted to raising money by means of which children, who otherwise must leave school to work, may be enabled to pass through the eighth grade.

The Mothers' Day fund will be used in part to assist such children, and, incidentally, their mothers. Mrs. Lee has been made chairman of a committee for the congress, to have in hand the distribution of such a fund.

From New York has come a telegram stating that Mrs. William R. Hearst will be pleased to head the fund with a \$100 subscription, and it is believed that many other donations will follow. Mrs. Hearst is deeply interested in the work of the congress, since it was her mother-in-law, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, who made it financially possible to form this organization.

As part of the celebration of May 9, a mass meeting will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Auditorium, Fifth and Olive streets. Among speakers will be Bishop Johnson of Los Angeles, Dr. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the First Methodist Church; Dr. Sigmond S. Hecht, rabbi of Congregation B'nai Brith; the Rev. Baker P. Lee, and many others. It is expected also that nearly every clergyman in the city will deliver one sermon in his own pulpit on the subject of Mothers' Day and its meaning.

TRY FOR CURFEW IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—At the next meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the matter of petitioning the city government for a curfew law will be acted upon. The union, at its last meeting, discussed the matter at some length, many of the members urging such a law while none opposed it. The plan is to have the curfew sounded at 9:30 o'clock on the fire alarm system. The meeting will be held in the union's rooms at 10 Walnut street the middle of May. The union has already commenced its campaign for another year of no-license for the city and has authorized committees to proceed to issue circulars and letters to be distributed throughout the city.

WORK FOR Y. M. C. A. BUILDING. LOWELL, Mass.—The Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. is active securing a fund to erect the proposed \$100,000 new building on the site of the present one on Hurd street. The association owns property adjoining the present building.



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April 23, May 7, 1909

ROUND-TRIP RATE \$25 from Boston

Rates cover necessary expenses, except meals on Fall River Line Steamers. Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York returning.

For detailed information, apply to Rodney Macdonough, D. P. A., No. 5 Broad Street, cor. Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON FINANCIAL POWERS' PROPOSAL DECLINED BY TAFT

Massachusetts Men Ready to Rival Harriman Pacific Coast Ship Monopoly, With Federal Aid.

WASHINGTON—Powerful Boston financial interests have proposed to the government to build and to maintain a line of Pacific coastwise ships to compete with the Harriman lines, which now monopolize the trade of that coast, if the government would assure them of precedence in the matter of traffic on the Panama railroad, now owned by the United States.

President Taft, after carefully considering the matter, declined through Secretary of War Dickinson to give assurances of this character, and the offer of the Boston parties was withdrawn. It is said, however, that the moment the federal authorities stand ready to agree to their demands they will build the line and do battle to the Harriman monopoly.

Outside of the fact that the Panama railroad is used by the government mostly in the Panama canal work, there was probably another reason behind President Taft's decision to agree to the request of the Boston parties.

Doubtless he recalled the fact that just before leaving office President Roosevelt tried to relieve the situation by ordering a heavy cut in the rates charged on the government Panama railway. Where these rates had been 30 per cent off the transcontinental rates he ordered them to be made 50 per cent off.

The natural result of this cut is to attract Pacific coast commerce to this route. The immediate result in practice has been a flood of complaints to the secretary of war charging that the Pacific Mail line refuses to take freight even when its vessels sail with empty space.

No other steamship company dares establish a line between Panama and the Pacific coast ports unless it is able to secure from the United States government assurances in regard to traffic which will protect it from a savage competition at the hands of the Pacific Mail and transcontinental line railroads. Any new steamship line would at first be obliged to run almost, if not entirely, at a loss, and it would be only natural that the Pacific Mail and the transcontinental railroads would use all the power of their almost limitless capital to put the new line of steamships into bankruptcy.

Now, on top of the fact that the new rival railroad, the Tehuantepec, is doing over five times as much business as the Panama, is, in fact, driving the government road out of business, President Taft has advised Secretary of War Dickinson to report the whole matter up to Congress. Accordingly Gen. Clarence Edwards, one of the directors of the Panama railway, and Captain Boggs are at work on a report which, in course of time, will be forwarded to the House of Representatives, there to be acted upon—or to find its way into a dusty pigeonhole in a judiciary committee or elsewhere.

The Panama road is 40 miles in length; the other is 190 miles in length. The Panama road is engaged largely with the work connected with building the canal. The other is rapidly building up a transisthmian commerce. Opened in 1907, the Tehuantepec road carried between 1907 and 1908 between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 worth of merchandise. The Panama road in 1907 carried only about \$12,000,000 worth of merchandise originating in the United States. In 1908 it carried, even less, namely, \$9,000,000 worth.

Merchants of the Pacific coast states note the falling off in the business of the Panama railway, and have credited it to the powerful transcontinental influence. They find that this falling off in traffic by way of the isthmus has continued for a period of four years. It went on even during the wonderful era of prosperity previous to the panic of 1907 and was not affected by the congestion of railway traffic during that year which caused the transcontinental roads to break down under the too great demands upon their equipment. And this in spite of the fact that the United States government through the Panama canal commission has double-tracked the Panama railway and furnished it with a completely new and up-to-date equipment consisting of locomotives and modern freight cars.

Why, asks the Pacific coast merchant, are the transcontinental freight charges so high when there is a short and cheap route to the Atlantic seaboard and to Europe by way of the isthmus and the new line of transports which are run under the auspices of the canal commission between Colon and New York?

W. D. Wheeler, representing the commercial organizations on the Pacific coast, says that the answer is to be found in the fact that Mr. Harriman owns both the railways and the Pacific Mail steamship line, the only line running from Panama to the Pacific ports of the United States. Its steamers run only from San Francisco. They maintain a 10-day schedule, and are said to render a very poor service between San Francisco and Panama, which is said to be accentuated by the failure of the Southern Pacific railway properly to cooperate in the interest of the shippers.

In January, 1908, J. L. Bristow, now senator from Kansas, at that time special commissioner on the subject of the Panama railway, reported to the Senate committee in favor of establishing a line of government steamers between the city

VENEZUELAN ENVOY COMES TO RESUME SEVERED RELATIONS

NEW YORK—Dr. Pedro E. Rojas, the newly appointed Venezuelan minister to the United States, has arrived here on the Red "D" line steamer Caracas from La Guayra. A crowd met him on the pier.

Dr. Rojas comes to reopen the diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela severed last summer on account of the conduct of the latter government. Since then Venezuela has had no representative in Washington. In fact, the republic has been represented there only by a charge d'affaires since the retirement of Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez about five years ago. Dr. Rojas has occupied offices in other administrations, and is regarded in Venezuela as an able diplomat.

Accompanying the new minister were E. Gil-Borges, secretary of legation; P. E. Arestiguieta, attache, and Nicolas Veloz, who will be Venezuelan consul in Philadelphia. Dr. Rojas will remain at the Waldorf for a few days before proceeding to Washington.

A passenger on the Caracas said of the present conditions in Venezuela:

"Nobody seems to know just what Gomez, the new President, is going to do. He seems to be very uncertain himself. Many of President Castro's friends continue in power, and if General Castro had landed in Trinidad he would undoubtedly have gone back to Venezuela and fought for his office. And he would have had strong support. The Congress will meet next month and make Gomez constitutional President. There is likely to be a change of cabinet after this move, and the adherents of General Castro will have to go. At least that is what the people hope for, although it is difficult to forecast what Gomez might do."

Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—Senator McCarren of Brooklyn agreed with the receiver for the stock brokerage firm of Ennis & Stoppani to turn over at once \$124,000 which the books of the firm show on the debit side of his account.

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Lititz National Bank of Lititz, Pa., failed to open its doors Monday. It had a paid up capital of \$105,000.

STATE IS LIVELY ON PATRIOTS' DAY

Patriots' Day was fittingly observed in Massachusetts cities and towns identified with April 19, 1775. In Arlington there was a parade in the morning in which delegations from surrounding towns took part, followed by a dinner and speeches in the banquet hall of the First Baptist Church.

Concord fired a salute and held athletic games. Lexington had a fine and drum corps parade in continental costume over the route of Paul Revere, and received many guests during the day. Dorchester dedicated a new 150-foot staff at Upham's Corner and unfurled a new flag with appropriate ceremonies.

Ex-Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., spoke at the Y. M. C. U. Hall in Boston in the evening and traced the history of the state flag.

of Panama and the Pacific coast ports. His investigations showed that as a matter of history the transcontinental railroads had always been able to render this transisthmian route ineffective in regulating or competing with the transcontinental railroads. Mr. Bristow points out that in 1880 the transcontinental railway pool paid the Panama railroad \$90,000 a month for the privilege of fixing the rates via Panama. This amount was afterward reduced to \$75,000 a month. These sums, as he says, would have paid a fair dividend on the invested capital of the road if the Panama road had earned nothing else. In 1893, after a congressional inquiry, this subsidy was discontinued.

Later the Panama railroad entered into a contract with the Pacific Mail company, which Mr. Bristow says is controlled by the same financial interests that control the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, by which this company was given the exclusive privilege of through bills of lading between San Francisco and New York, the Panama railroad fixing the rates on west-bound and the Pacific Mail company the rates on east-bound business. This contract was abrogated by the United States government after it acquired the Panama railroad. At present, however, the Pacific Mail is the only American steamship line on the Pacific coast that makes the port of Ancon, and it therefore still has control of the coastwise commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Commissioner Bristow estimated the cost of a first-class line of fast steamships between Panama and Pacific coast cities at approximately \$6,000,000. His recommendation favored the establishment of such a line, even if they were run for several years at a loss. His report points out that the government is engaged in spending between three and four hundred millions to open this commercial route, and that the sum of \$6,000,000 is comparatively trifling or the loss annually of a few hundred thousand compared with the benefits to the commerce of the entire country which would follow from the completion of this independent competing transcontinental route.

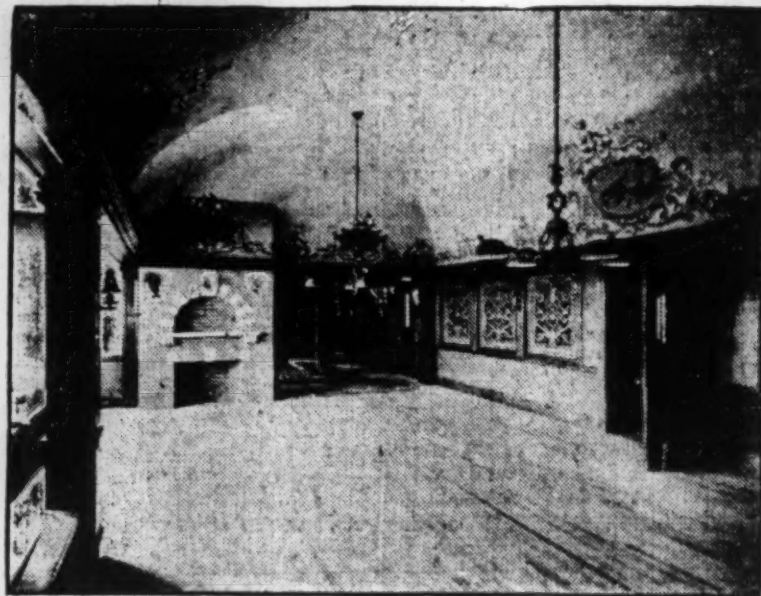
John Wilson Wheeler's Mansion in Town of Orange Is One of Finest Homes in Western Massachusetts

The Large House of Georgian Architecture Is on Grounds Large Enough to Show Off Its Beautiful Qualities.

INTERIOR IS UNIQUE

ORANGE, Mass.—A trip through western Massachusetts is a great aid to dispelling the idea that palatial mansions are to be found altogether in cities. Country life, with beautiful residences in which to pass the indoor portion of it, has its devotees among the rich, and homes of wealth and magnificence are never seen to better advantage than in the generous spaces of the country-side or the broad village streets of the hill counties of the old Bay State.

John Wilson Wheeler, whose connection with the business of manufacturing



A COUNTRY PALACE AT ORANGE, MASS.

One of the finest mansions in western Massachusetts is the home of John Wilson Wheeler, the sewing machine manufacturer. On the top floor of Mr. Wheeler's house is an "amusement room," finished in elaborate style, with scrolls typifying the various forms of sport. It was designed and furnished by Allen, Hall & Company, Boston, Mass.

and selling sewing machines has made his name familiar over a large portion of the English-speaking world and, incidentally, has brought him a degree of

prosperity, is the possessor of a mansion in Orange that would grace the most high-priced site on Murray hill, New York, or Chicago's Lake Shore Drive. It

is a fine example of the architecture of the Georgian period and is constructed of brown brick with buff sandstone trimmings, green copper copings and a red tile roof. The huge columns of the porch add greatly to the imposing effect of the front.

The interior arrangement of the mansion—which was designed by Allen & Delano, architects of Worcester, and decorated by Allen, Hall & Co. of Boston—is in keeping with the impressiveness and air of solidity of the exterior. The living apartments are characterized by height of stud and spaciousness that are customarily associated with baronial residences, but perhaps the most characteristic room in the house is the "amusement room" in the top story.

This apartment—which is ample enough for a nursery and indoor playground, if desired for children, or for billiards, gymnasium or home training quarters for older recreation seekers, according to needs and temperament—is spacious and has a vaulted ceiling, thus utilizing the space afforded by the pitch of the roof.

The decorative scheme is in harmony with the purpose for which this portion of the house is designed, and comprises scrolls embellished at regular intervals with panels showing horsemen tilting, men engaged in quarter-staff play, people golfing and indulging in other forms of athletic sports. The woodwork of this unique apartment is of cypress, the coloring is soft red, while the fireplace is of buff brick and limestone.

Governor Stuart of Pennsylvania Soon to See His Project of Better State Roads Actively Begun

Trunk Highway, Which Will Cross State, Will Extend Through Cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg and Will Go Over Mountains.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has appropriated \$8,000,000 for road building during the next two years. The largest appropriation heretofore for a like period has been \$3,000,000.

The most important part of the state road program is the proposed Stuart road, which, by common consent, is to bear the name of the present Governor, who originated the idea of constructing a great state highway from the Delaware river to the Ohio state line, through Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

It is Governor Stuart's opinion that this road will serve as the beginning of a system of main state roads connecting all the important cities and towns in Pennsylvania.

The act appropriates \$5,000,000 to start the work on this great road, which will be more than 300 miles in length and have a minimum width of 20 feet of macadam. Except that it is to connect Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, the route is not specified, being left to the Governor, the attorney-general and the state highway commissioner to select, after engineering experts have made a study of the territory with respect to relative cost of construction and

usefulness. It is considered probable, however, that the road will follow the course of the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, along which is distributed the bulk of the population of the state.

The chief engineering difficulty will be encountered in getting over the Allegheny mountains, but the old stage route from Hollidaysburg to Ebensburg on the summit and thence to Johnstown is said to offer the least troublesome grades and some of the finest scenic features to be found in the state.

The act provides that wherever feasible the state may use existing public roads or purchase private turnpikes and bridges as portions of the big highway. The Stuart road is not only to be built but maintained by the state, the Governor's plan being to divide it into three 100-mile sections, with a competent road engineer and staff in charge of each.

Trolley lines are not to be permitted to use the big road, except where they are now occupying portions of highways that are to be taken by the state, and wherever it can be done the state will bear the expense of removing these tracks to private rights of way.

An engineer experienced in road build-

ing will be placed in charge of the details of construction of the Stuart road. Among others who have been mentioned in this connection is E. M. Bigelow, who for many years was director of the department of public works of Pittsburg. He directed the work of establishing the systems of parks and boulevards in that city and enjoys the unusual privilege of being able to gaze upon his own statue, a bronze likeness of Mr. Bigelow having been erected by popular subscription as a mark of appreciation of his efforts.

The Legislature also appropriated \$1,000,000 to be expended by township road supervisors in maintaining the dirt roads of the rural districts, the money being paid at the rate of 50 per cent of the cash raised by local road taxation.

To continue the present system of state road building, the appropriation for the next two years is \$4,000,000, an increase of \$500,000 a year over the amount granted by the Legislature of 1907. This money is apportioned to the counties on the basis of their population and is expended under a system whereby the state, on petition of local authorities, constructs sections of road for which it pays three fourths of the cost, the remaining one fourth being collected equally from the county and township in which the work is done.

Public sentiment for good roads is increasing throughout the state, and the liberal appropriations of the recent Legislature were the result of this sentiment.

NEW HELICOPTER WILL BE TESTED

J. Newton Williams of Derby, Conn., Goes to Washington to Begin Experiments With Heavy Motors.

DERBY, Conn.—J. Newton Williams of this city will leave for Washington today to begin practical tests of a helicopter that he has been at work upon for three years. Mr. Williams' invention is regarded as the most promising type of helicopter yet produced and in several preliminary tests it has lifted more than the weight of a man.

At the Berliner laboratory in Washington it will be driven by two five-cylinder motors of 35-horsepower each and Mr. Williams, together with many experts, believes that it will demonstrate that the correct principle of a direct lift has been discovered.

The inventor says if his machine is as successful as he expects he will immediately begin the construction of an aeroplane with the helicopter attachment, thus enabling him to rise vertically from the earth, instead of obliquely, and to soar or remain stationary at any altitude.

COUNSEL REACH NO AGREEMENT

In executive session this morning the committee on street railways gave the last hearing to counsel of all parties interested in the consolidation of the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company with the West End Street Railway Company. When the preceding hearing was adjourned it was to give the attorneys an opportunity to get together if they could, but this morning showed them practically as far apart as ever.

Ex-Gov. John L. Bates and H. Heustis Newton, representing the protective committee of the stockholders of the West End, held out for 8 per cent on the common stock. Attorney Williams, for the West End directors, whose original proposition was 7 per cent forever, came up to 8 per cent from 1922 and on 7 per cent up to that time. Attorney Robert Luce, for the Public Franchise League, opposed any such proposition as imposing a burden of \$110,000 a year for 13 years equivalent to the interest on \$2,000,000. J. Otis Wardwell appeared for the elevated road, taking a neutral position.

It was apparent that the parties were as far apart as at the last hearing and it was proposed that perhaps this bill might as well follow the subway bills in a reference to the railroad and Boston transit commissions.

EDUCATION BILL REPORTED TODAY

The committee on education at the State House this afternoon reported to the House a bill to consolidate the state board of education and the commission on industrial education.

Representative Mellen of Worcester dissented from the report. The consolidation will mean the appointment of a board of nine members to include the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

WESTFORD GRANGE MEETS.

WESTFORD, Mass.—More than 200 grangers attended the recent meeting of Westford Grange. The Littleton Grange sent a delegation. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on a list of members. Elbridge Noyes, the state deputy, was present. Mrs. J. E. Knight served the banquet.

LAKE STEAMER SINKS.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—The steamer Eber Ward, bound for Milwaukee to Port Huron with grain, struck a heavy ice floe and sank at 9:30 this morning. Five of the crew were lost.

SENATE DELAYS CENSUS BILL.

WASHINGTON—The Senate this afternoon sent the census bill back for conference.

TOURNEY PROGRAM OF ARMY PREPARED AT IOWA'S CAPITAL

DES MOINES, Ia.—The board of United States army officers which is to have charge of the army tournament in Des Moines, Sept. 20-26, has adjourned at Fort Des Moines after arranging the preliminary program for the event and selecting grounds for the spectacle.

The tourney will be held at the Iowa State Fair Grounds in East Des Moines, because of the excellent street car and steam road service for transporting the crowds, and because of the huge grandstand for accommodating spectators.

About 5000 troops from western forts have been designated by the war department to take part in the tournament. One of the most interesting features of the show will be the dirigible balloons, which will make ascents and drop explosives on regulation breastworks, showing the destruction that may be wreaked by aeroplanes and balloons in future warfare.

The officers on the army board are: Major Marsh, 8th field artillery, Fort Riley; Major Bratton, hospital corps, Fort Des Moines; Captain Pierce, 14th infantry, Fort Leavenworth; Captain King, 2d cavalry, Fort Des Moines; Captain Oury, signal corps, Fort Omaha; Lieutenant McArthur, engineering corps, Fort Leavenworth.

"The people of Iowa have a right to expect that a part of the proposed inland waterway system should come within their great state to transport its products," said Maj. C. S. Richie, U. S. A., engineering corps, who visited Des Moines to inspect the Des Moines river preliminary to making a survey. Major Richie was accompanied by Maj. M. Meigs, also of the engineering department of the army, who will later float down the Des Moines river from this city to Keokuk, taking soundings and directing surveys to ascertain the cost of making the river navigable for big Mississippi river boats.

While in Des Moines Major Richie made the statement that water transportation costs from one half to one sixth of rail transportation.

New England Briefs

SOMERSWORTH, N. H.—The High School Alumni Association has elected City Clerk Elisha C. Andrews as its president with the following subordinates: Vice-president, Mrs. Eunice Duke and J. W. Fullerton; secretary, Miss Alice Watson; treasurer, P. O. Wentworth.

DOVER, N. H.—The Men's Club of the First Parish (Congregational) Church has secured a speaker for its meeting May 5, George H. Moses of Concord, who will be minister to Greece. His subject will be "Personal Sketches from the Peace Conference in Portsmouth."

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—George F. Dickinson, manager of a local stock farm, made good his claim that he could ride horseback for 150 miles by completing 153 miles at 6:30 p. m., after having ridden 13 hours and 59 minutes, actual riding time.

BIDDEFORD, Me.—Landing on the tree tops of a forest a few miles north of Biddeford, Pilot William Van Sleet of Pittsfield and Oscar R. Hutchinson of Lenox, Mass., have completed one of the longest balloon trips ever made in New England.

ROCHESTER, N. H.—Kennedy Lodge No. 54 I. O. O. F. entertained the members of Mount Pleasant and Westmont Lodges I. O. O. F. of Dover and the first degree was conferred by the full degree team of Mount Pleasant Lodge of 50 men.

LOWELL, Mass.—Postmaster Thompson has received word that Washington has granted the extension of the carrier system to be established May 1 in Andover street in that section annexed from Tewksbury.

WHITMAN, Mass.—Nearly 900 boys took part in the muster of the Massachusetts division of the United Boys' Brigades of America, Monday, under the direction of Gen. W. H. H. Gary of Winthrop.

HULL, Mass.—Max Mitchell, superintendent of the Federated Jewish charities, spoke before a large number of residents of the Hull Village Club on "Boston 1915" Monday night.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Maude Adams and her company gave a performance of "What Every Woman Knows" at the New Haven Theater in aid of the building fund of the Yale Theater Monday.

LOWELL, Mass.—The tablet to the memory of Charles A. Taylor, a soldier of the old 8th Mass. regiment, was dedicated Monday.

BERWICK, Me.—The annual session of the Grand Temple of Pythian Sisters in Maine will be held in Portland, May 19.

DOVER, N. H.—The eighth annual district meeting of District 4 of Odd Fellows will be held here Friday evening.

SALEM (N. H.) BOARD ELECTS.

SALEM, N. H.—The board of trade has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, W. D. Pulver; first vice-president, Davis S. Emery; second vice-president, C. F. Borchers; treasurer, A. W. Clark; secretary, L. Henry Bailey; auditor, Daniel A. Abbott; membership committee, W. W. Cole, D. S. Emery and L. E. Bailey; directors for three years, D. S. Emery, E. D. Wilson and E. C. Buxton.

NEW INVESTMENTS SOUGHT FOR PROFIT OF STANDARD OIL

Department at Twenty-Six Broadway Supplies Opportunities for the Individual Stockholders in Company.

NEW YORK—The New York Herald today says:

Sweets, drugs and soap, glucose, "beef and" and food are commodities in the exploitation of which Standard Oil dividends are being reinvested, and under the roof of No. 26 Broadway some of the subsidiary companies which deal in these things are housed. Not that this merchandise bears the brand "S. O." but it develops that officials and stockholders of the corporation as individuals are finding opportunities for putting their money into what might be termed "outside products."

Down deep in the works of the machine which John D. Rockefeller built is a little wheel known as the "Investment Department," which it would be hard indeed to find, yet for all that there is no doubt of its existence. It is used as the guide of those who would reinvest to good advantage the dividends which they get from Standard Oil. It is not actually a part of the gigantic mechanism, although it is always in tune with it.

Among some of the enterprises in which individual stockholders of the Standard Oil Company are now interested are the Hegeman Drug Company, Childs' restaurants, the Corn Products Refining Company, the New York Glucose Company and the National Starch Company.

Inquiries at the Standard Oil building for the "investment department" resulted in the inquirer being directed to the treasurer.

C. T. White, assistant treasurer, who has an office on the 14th floor, was asked if there were any truth in the report that the Standard Oil Company was becoming extensively interested in outside ventures.

"That is not the fact," was his emphatic reply. "This company is engaged only in the manufacture and sale of petroleum and its byproducts. Some of its officers and stockholders may, as individuals, have invested in certain enterprises, for certainly capital is always seeking investment. There is nothing new about that."

As to the "investment department," which the officials and stockholders of the Standard find so useful, he said that if there was such a thing it was news to him.

WORCESTER BOARD TO MEET.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The annual meeting of the board of trade will be held tonight when five new directors will be elected. Treasurer Albert L. Stratton, clerk William H. Sanford and auditor H. Ward Bates will probably be re-elected. A president and secretary will be chosen later.



Old Dutch Cleanser

Cleans mechanically, not chemically, and is absolutely free from acid, caustic or alkali. It is rapidly supplanting the old caustic and acid cleansers, which eat into and destroy the surfaces they touch.

Avoid Caustic and Acids

Old Dutch Cleanser does all the cleaning, which formerly required soap, soap-powders, scouring-bricks and metal-polishers—and does it in an easier, quicker and better way.

Cleans, Scrubs, Scours, Polishes

In the kitchen, in the bathroom, in the bedroom, in the parlor—from cellar to attic—it keeps the house spick and span.

Large, Sifting-Top Can, 10c (at All Grocers).....

The Cudahy Packing Co.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.



THORP & MARTIN COMPANY invite your inspection of their new English Room. Orders for engraving and die-stamping are now taken in perfect execution. Wedding orders executed with ability and promptness. 66 Franklin Street, Boston.

World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

THE STOCK MARKET DISPLAYS A GOOD DEAL OF ACTIVITY

Wisconsin Central Becomes Prominent in the Trading by Advancing Five Points During the First Sales.

COPPER STOCKS UP

Both the New York and Boston markets displayed considerable activity today. The trading in New York stocks was well distributed and particular attention was paid to the copper securities on the local market. The industrials were taken in hand at the opening in New York and marked up to a higher level. Later some of the railroads came into prominence.

Wisconsin Central made a gain of 5 points over last night's closing during the first sales today, advancing to 62 1/2. There have been bullish tips of all kinds circulated regarding this stock since the company passed to new ownership. It is thought that with the millions of dollars worth of improvements to be made on the road by way of eliminating curves and grades the company will be a great money earner, but as these improvements have not yet even begun traders are discounting the future a long distance ahead.

Another stock conspicuous for early strength was American Locomotive. The stock opened 1/4 higher at 54 1/4 and jumped to 56. Along with other railroad equipment companies, American Locomotive is said to be doing a very much better business than at any time since the panic. United States Steel opened 1/2 higher at 52 1/2. There was quite a good supply of stock offered and the price receded under 52 and then advanced to 52 1/2. The preferred held steady around 114 1/2.

Northern Pacific was quite active and higher. After opening 1/2 above last night's closing at 144 1/2 it advanced to 145 1/2. Delaware and Hudson was 1/2 at 184 1/2. Pennsylvania opened fractionally higher at 134 1/2 and rose to 135 1/2. Reading was very active, advancing to 143 1/2. A good deal of stock came out at the higher prices and there were frequent reversions.

Amalgamated Copper opened 1/2 higher at 76 1/2 and sagged off during the first sales. Smelters were 1/4 at 88 1/2 and later advanced to 89. Rock Island was active. It was reported that there was heavy foreign buying of Rock Island preferred. It was 1/4 higher at the opening at 69 1/2 and sold down to 68 1/2.

A considerable amount of Amalgamated Copper changed hands on the local exchange around 76 1/2. Lake Copper advanced to 21, a gain of 2 1/2 over Saturday's closing price. North Butte was 1 1/2 higher at the opening at 68 1/2 and it advanced to 69. East Butte was active and higher. It opened 1/2 higher at 16 1/2 and shaded off fractionally. United States Smelting opened a point higher at 46 1/2, advanced to 46 1/2 and then declined fractionally. The preferred was steady around 46 to 46 1/2. Calumet & Hecla advanced 5 points to 605. United Fruit at 135 was up 1/2.

Wisconsin Central advanced another point to 63 1/2 in the early afternoon. Reading sold up to 146 1/2. Colorado Southern rose to 66 1/2 after opening at 64. The entire New York market was strong. Local stocks declined fractionally from the highest of the forenoon.

During the afternoon Reading rose to 147 1/2, but before the close under 147. Smelters sold down to 88. There were reversions from the best prices throughout the list.

HARVESTER HAS A GOOD YEAR

Notwithstanding the reduction in the volume of business in 1908 due to the financial depression, net profits of the International Harvester Company were greater than for 1907. Sales last year were \$72,541,771, as compared with \$78,206,890 in 1907, a seven per cent decrease but net profits last year were \$8,885,682, as compared with \$8,080,457 in 1907. This represents more than 7 per cent on the total paid up capital.

Careful economies, without any reduction in wages of employees, were chief factors in the favorable showing. Dividend payments of \$4,200,000 left an undivided surplus of \$4,685,682 for the year, which, added to the previous surplus of \$12,000,306, yields a total surplus on hand of \$16,691,989.

During the year the company reduced its current liabilities from \$19,509,412 to \$14,066,552, a net reduction of \$5,442,860. It expended \$1,839,844 for plant maintenance and repairs, and \$743,557 for experiments, patents, etc., to increase the efficiency and durability of the implements manufactured.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 15 cents and 16 2/3 cents discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

1909.	1908.
Exchanges.....	\$28,802,573
Balances.....	\$18,441,891
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$62,956.	

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Amal Copper.....	76 1/2	76 3/4	75 3/4	76 1/2
Am Car & Foundry.....	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am C & F.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Locomotive.....	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Smelt & Re.....	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Sugar.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.....	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am Tobacco.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Anaconda.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Br Rap Trans.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Canadian Pac.....	175 1/2	177 1/2	175 1/2	176 1/2
Cent Leather.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Cent of N J.....	279 1/2	280 1/2	279 1/2	279 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Chi & Alton.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Col Southern.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Con Gas.....	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Del & Hudson.....	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Del & Lack.....	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lehigh & N York.....	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Lehigh & N York.....	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
General Electric.....	158 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Genl N York.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Gr Nor Ore.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Illinois Cent.....	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Kan City.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louis & Nash.....	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Missouri Pac.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Nat Lead.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
N Y Central.....	130 1/2	131 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Nor & Western.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Northern Pac.....	144 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Northwestern.....	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
People's Gas.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Pressed Ste Car.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pullman.....	187 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Reading.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Republic Steel.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rock Island.....	69 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Railway.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
St Paul.....	149 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Union Pacific.....	188 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
U S Steel.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U S Steel.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Steel.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Wabash.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Western Union.....	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Westinghouse.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Wisconsin Cent.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.
Am T & T conv.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Tobacco.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Den & Rio Grande.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Interboro-Met.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Japan.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Japan.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Japan.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2 new.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2 1908.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Northern Pacific.....	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Reading.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Rock Island.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Rock Island.....	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U P cv 4.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Wabash.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Westinghouse.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Westinghouse.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Wisconsin Central.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Closing.
2s registered.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3s registered.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
4s registered.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Panama.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Panama.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dist Col 4 1/2.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Philippine.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

MANY DEPOTS TO BE ERECTED

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Railroad Company has awarded a contract for 38 new depots along the line of the railroad to A. M. Walkup of Richmond. The sum involved is a large one. The work on the depots will be begun immediately, the contract calling for its completion January 1 next.

MARKET NEWS

Farmers of Deer Lodge Valley, Mont., who for years have been unsuccessfully fighting the Amalgamated Copper Company to close the Washoe Smelters at Anaconda, are seeking a settlement. A compromise offer was made in the federal court at Butte yesterday.

Statements regarded as significant in the weekly summaries of steel business were that the tonnage booked last week was greater than in any preceding week for more than a year, that the demand for structural material was still the greatest, with prices growing steadily firmer.

A meeting of presidents of several railroads, which was scheduled to be held yesterday to consider the Canadian Pacific-New York, New Haven & Hartford differential on westbound freight from New York, was postponed indefinitely. The reason given for the postponement was that negotiations for the settlement of the differential dispute are still in progress.

WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court will suspend consideration of the docket on Friday, April 30, and will adjourn from May 3 to 17 and then on the 17th will adjourn to May 31, and on May 31 will take a final adjournment until next fall. No decision was rendered in the commodity clause cases yesterday and it is the opinion of some that none will be rendered until next fall.

BOND SALE OF SEATTLE COMPANY

The Seattle (Wash.) Electric Company has sold to Lee, Higginson & Co. \$1,800,000 of the Seattle Electric Company. Seattle-Everett first mortgage 20-year 5 per cent bonds, dated March 1, 1909. These bonds are part of an authorized issue of \$5,000,000 and are offered at 98 1/2 and interest to net about 5.10 per cent.

The gross earnings of the Seattle Electric Company for 1908 showed a 10 per cent increase over 1907, and this in a year of acute business depression; the net earnings were more than twice the interest on all debts. The company owns 97 per cent of the street railways of Seattle, and does the larger part of the electric lighting and power business.

The bonds are a direct obligation of the Seattle Electric Company, and will be secured by a first mortgage on the modern interurban railway between Seattle and Everett, Wash., controlled by the Seattle Electric Company. The company is under the management of Stone & Webster.

CUTS PRICES ON STEEL WIRE

The American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel of 10 cents a hundred pounds on all classes of steel, which is equivalent to a reduction of \$2 a ton. The announcement comes as no surprise to the steel trade, as the cut was generally expected.

Independent manufacturers of steel wire have been making lower prices than the Steel corporation for some weeks past, and in consequence have been getting more than their usual proportion of the business. It is expected that the official cut will stimulate general business in the wire industry, much as did the reductions in other lines of the steel industry. All steel products have now been reduced in price, with the exception of steel rails which are still being held firm by the manufacturers, although some buyers are looking for a reduction in this product.

DIVIDENDS

The J. G. Brill Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1.

The Pullman Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

The Lord & Taylor Company directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable May 1.

The Tretlow Company directors have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

The West Pennsylvania Railways Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock payable May 1.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 15 to stock of record April 30.

MONTREAL—The Dominion Steel Company announces that it will pay a cash dividend of 10 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock on May 10. The regular dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be resumed and the first semi-annual payment of 3 1/2 per cent will be made on Oct. 1 next.

CHICAGO BOARD.

COTTON BOARD.				Previous
	Wheat—	Open	Closing	close
day		1.26 1/2	1.24 1/2	1.27
July		1.15 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.16 1/2
Sept		1.06 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.08
Corn—				
day		.70 1/2	.70 1/2	.70 1/2
July		.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2
Sept		.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.68 1/2
Oats—				
day		.55 1/2	.55 1/2	.55 1/2
July		.49 1/2	.48 1/2	.50 1/2
Sept		.41 1/2	.41 1/2	.41 1/2
Rye—				
day			18.05	18.20
July		18.20	18.10	18.20
Sept		18.20	18.07	18.17
Barley—				
day			10.35	10.37
July		10.35	10.47	10.50
Sept		10.35	10.40	10.65
Lard—				
day		9.90	9.57	9.55
July		9.67	9.67	9.67
Sept		9.67	9.60	9.60

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

EARLY DAYS OF INDEPENDENCE HALL

Independence Hall was built in 1731 as a State House, and was occupied until 1790. It was designed by Andrew Hamilton, who lived on a large estate in what is now West Philadelphia, known as "Woodlands." The banquet room is noted for its beautiful architectural detail and was used chiefly for social gatherings. The noted Philadelphia Assemblies were inaugurated here in 1789 and Washington attended them. The room is now a public museum and contains many relics of great interest. Paintings by Benjamin West, furniture belonging to William Penn and portraits of many noted people may be seen there. The original flooring is covered over with a hardwood floor to protect it, and is shown through a piece of glass set in the new floor. This is represented in the picture by the black spot at the feet of the custodian sitting in the chair.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted in this building on July 4, 1776, and read to the people assembled in the square outside. The Continental Congress met here and here Washington was chosen commander-in-chief of the army in 1775.

The hall is said to be visited by an average of a million people a year.

Admiral Cervera's Wit

While a prisoner of our country, Admiral Cervera was treated with every consideration, and many honors were tendered him. He had represented the Spanish government at Washington and made many friends at the national capital. He was a good soldier, a man of courage and of honor.

When he was a prisoner at Annapolis several dinners were given in his honor. The story goes that at one of these an officer in the American navy said to him:

"Admiral, what one thing struck you more forcibly than any other at the battle of Santiago?"

The distinguished prisoner smiled and replied: "I think it was that eight-inch shell from the Oregon that raked my ship from stem to stern."

A man who could give such a reply under the circumstances, and in the best of humor, was naturally a favorite among the naval men with whom he came in contact. Among the warmest tributes paid the skill and courage of Admiral Cervera was the one that came from Admiral Schley — Birmingham News.



BANQUET ROOM, INDEPENDENCE HALL.
Room where the fashionable Philadelphia "Assemblies" were first held.

The Old Corner Book-Shop and Its Kind

Long-haired poets, dusky corners and shabby students are alike absent from the modern book-shops. A brisk, businesslike air favors them, and would-be purchasers are not more prone to linger over their stock in trade than are the customers in a shoe shop to pore over its boots and slippers. In the old days books were sold by persons who were in the business because they loved books. Any one of this vanished race was sought quite as much for his curious knowledge of his wares, for his advice and criticism, as because he sold or bought books; and his shop was a meeting ground, where the best minds of the place congregated, where a man might, and often did, linger half a day over some book he could not afford to buy, perhaps, or which he enjoyed perusing in the sympathetic atmosphere lent by the crowded shelves, and in the pleasant company of kindred spirits.

The book seller and the book buyer of those days were such for a sole and sufficient reason—they loved books. It was an indissoluble tie and evoked a species of comradeship, unique in its way, and having nothing in common with other forms of trade. The selling of books, in fact, was in the days of our fathers a profession and the book shop itself a kind of club. The old corner book shop in Boston was familiar with Emerson, Hawthorne, Brooks and many other literary and men of mark, who had their special old leather-covered chairs or favorite corner. The more studious among the younger element were also wont to gather there, sure of entire freedom to lounge as they would before the shelves, and helped by many a wise word from the proprietor or the more distinguished habitue. And this sort of book shop was by no means confined to the larger cities. The small towns and even many villages possessed such literary centers, even as they do now in Germany, England and France. — New York Times.

A Yeoman Poet

Thomas Hardy has just brought out a selection from the poems of William Barnes, yeoman-poet of Dorset. The London Times says of the Dorset dialect, that it really is country English. It comes upon the ear like the distant lowing of oxen, the cawing of rooks. It is checked like a sunny orchard.

Barnes seems to have deliberately chosen for the subject of poetry only what he deemed most suitable and fitting for poetry. His depth is the clear but profound depth of simplicity. The magnanimity of refusing to peer too closely, and of seeking out only in his fellow-creatures what he most hoped for in himself is among the rare elements of his poetry. As if out of the strange silence in which the poet works an invisible hand had dropped lightly a fresh flower on his paper—so his inspirations seem to come. As for what he omits, does not heed or mention—perhaps that is an even surer test of true poetry.

Truth has such a face and such a mien As to be loved, needs only to be seen. — Dryden.

Radcliffe College

In recounting the great advances at Harvard during the past 40 years, editors have sometimes overlooked Radcliffe, surely not the least important feature of the bigger, broader Harvard.

Systematic instruction to women by professors and instructors of the university began as early as 1879 and in 1882 the society for the collegiate instruction of women was formed. In 1894 the work was officially allied to Harvard and the name of the society changed to Radcliffe College. Radcliffe was empowered to bestow degrees provided always that no degree should be conferred without the consent of the president and fellows of Harvard College, "given on satisfactory evidence of such qualification as is accepted for the same degree when conferred by Harvard University." The president of Harvard countersigns the diplomas of Radcliffe College and affixes to them the seal of Harvard University. The requirements for admission are the same as for entering Harvard. The June examinations may be taken by women not intending to enter college. If such candidates fully satisfy the requirements for admission, Radcliffe College grants a certificate bearing the signature of the president of the university.

Not Cook's Fault

Mistress—Jane, I can't have you entertaining company in my kitchen all the time.

New Cook—Faith, an' it do be your own fault, ma'am. Yez should 'ave advertised for a plain cook.—Puck.

It is of great value here and now to anticipate time, and live today the eternal life.—Theodore Parker.

An English Estimate of President Taft

Mr. Taft is one of those rare American politicians who guide themselves by principle and not by opportunity; and this was true of him long before he came into contact with Mr. Roosevelt. On the walls at Herulesum there is an ancient election announcement which says: "Vote for Proculus today and he will vote for you tomorrow." The words might stand as the permanent model of a poster for all who ask themselves how their program will serve their own advancement instead of how they will serve the interests of the country. Mr. Taft has always taken a disinterested line—has done just what he believed to be right, in fact—and let the results look after themselves.

When Mr. Taft was Judge of the United States circuit court he granted an injunction against some railway strikers, and warned the rioters that all the power of the United States would be used, if necessary, to protect the servants and property of the railway. Three years ago, when Mr. Taft's name was mentioned as candidate for the presidency, he recalled this episode and said: "That was not the only case in which I had to deal judicially with strikers. They threatened violence then. They have never forgiven me, they never will forgive me. I am an impossible candidate." Mr. Taft did what he believed was right regardless of the effects on his career. He supposed that he was rendered so unpopular among the representatives of labor that he could not hope to gain a high office. Happily he was wrong, and, as so often happens, honesty turned out to be the best policy from every point of view. The most astonishing

ing revolutions of fortune sometimes come to the rescue of the disinterested and abash the opportunist. An American who has "antagonized the machine" is supposed to have forfeited all chances of success, but we know of cases besides Mr. Taft's in which the honest man has been superior to the machine.—Spectator.

Why North Light Is Best

From the corner of a block in New York a large Taft and Sherman banner was swung across Broadway at Maiden Lane. It hadn't been up five minutes when a chorus of protests arose from a dozen wholesale jewelers. The banner was interfering with their business. The neutral light needed for the examination of diamonds was being spoiled by the waving red and blue stripes. It looked as if the whole diamond vote might go to Bryan if something wasn't done quickly.

For the remainder of the campaign the banner hung across Broadway diagonally between the northeast and the southwest corners, and thousands of people in the "canyon" must have wondered why they were presented with only an oblique view of the candidates.

In all the Maiden Lane district there is not a diamond house without windows on the north, for the neutral northern light is regarded as a necessity.

When Elbridge T. Gerry a few years ago painted his building at Nos. 5 and 7 Maiden Lane a red-yellow the Importers and wholesalers across the street fell into the depths of despair. That glaring red-yellow, if allowed to remain, meant that no diamonds would show in their true light.

In the face of this threatening calamity the diamond interests of the street got together. Various kinds of pressure were brought to bear upon Mr. Gerry, who finally agreed to stand half the cost of having the building painted an inoffensive drab, the other half to be met by the jewelers across the street.—Saturday Evening Post.

"To be vain is rather a mark of humility than pride. Vain men delight in telling what honors have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like, by which they plainly confess that these honors were more than their due, and such as their friends would not believe if they had not been told."—Jonathan Swift.

Phonographs in China

American and European musical instrument makers have been unable to sell much of their ware in China, for it doesn't accord with the Chinese ideas of music, but the modern talking machine has touched a chord in the Chinese nature. In the last year the sales of phonographs and talking machines in China—the American being in the lead—amounted to almost \$100,000.

The Chinese do not purchase the higher priced instruments. Neither are they as particular as western people, and do not mind the scratching and screeching as long as the machine plays loudly enough. The scratch, to a large extent, is lost in the Chinese music.

One of the companies is making a specialty of catering to the eccentricities of the Chinese trade. The saleswork is in charge of an energetic American, with headquarters at Shanghai. He has agencies in nearly every treaty port in the empire, and at Shanghai has eight or ten Chinese salesmen continually in the field.

Every little item is watched carefully. For instance, it was found that the black horn, so familiar in America, did not appeal to the Chinese eye, and it was replaced by the red and yellow horns. The machines now are very popular.

There are three record-making centers in China—at Peking, Shanghai and Hongkong. Here the master records are made at a great expense and care. The most famous Chinese bands and palace singers are engaged and brought from all parts of the empire. Before the master-records are sent back to America to be duplicated, they are submitted to the Chinese for approval. It has been found that certain classes of records must be made especially for the northern, for the central and for the southern trade; a record popular in the south seldom finds any sale in the north of China.

The Chinese do not care for foreign records except for the laughing songs and the music in which the bugle and snare drums are used.

College Men and Politics

Senator Spooner addressing college men in New York said, according to the Sun:

"When you ask me whether a college man should take an interest in politics you might as well ask whether he should be a decent citizen. I say to you college men, don't be too suspicious. Weak men get into office now and then and become popular for a time. So do dishonest men, but the general average of men in political life is high. It would no more be possible for us to have a Credit Mobilier scandal in this day and age than it would for us to have absolutely perfect political representatives. I believe that the world is growing better, not worse.

"Don't be afraid of being discredited; don't be a trimmer. We have a college man in the White House now who wouldn't budge an inch if he thought he was right, and his predecessor, who wasn't always right, in my opinion, wasn't afraid of being discredited. I would like to leave you two or three words of advice which I know are true words. Never swerve from the principles laid down by the fathers that our government is composed of three branches, each branch independent within its sphere of the others. The rock of safety for any government, state or national, is its court of last resort. Never follow a leader who purports to impair the judicial department of our government."

Impatiently to murmur and complain Is out of place and vain; To will what God wills is the only quest That leads us to His rest. —Malherbe, translated by J. P. Athaives

PICTURE PUZZLE



What color? ANSWER TO ALPHABET PUZZLE. J. V. Gib and Q. Z. Whelp struck my fox.

THE TOUCHSTONE

Spring Song

There is a song a-singing—a vagrant, wanton tune That laughs across the silence of the mid-afternoon; We do not fully hear it, we only sense it so. And feel its subtle measure as echoes come and go.

It dances in the sunshine where meadows bare and brown Are rousing from their slumber; from hillside sweeping down. It leaps and laughs and lingers until the grasses wake And naked boughs of willows begin to sway and shake.

It runs throughout the forest in murmurs fair and fine, And calls its mystic summons in twig and roof and vine— And, oh, the scent of springtime comes drifting from the mold As in the primal morning in Eden's grace untold.

Elusive, evanescent; a song we may not hear, But only as a shadow of sound comes to the ear— It mocks us from the hollows and it mocks us from the hills With all its lilt and gladness of a thousand thrills.

There is a song a-singing—and all the world is glad; The newer life is stirring in places serene and sad; A psalm and a prayer, a chanting and a croon, Sweep onward through the sunshine of the mid-afternoon. —Wilbur D. Nesbit, in Chicago Evening Post.

"So you abandoned the simple style of spelling?" "Yes," responded the former advocate of the fad. "I found it so difficult to make people understand that I knew better."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The thing that makes life worth while is work, work, having something to do and knowing that it is worth doing, putting your heart into it, so that every night you can look back over the day glad of what you have done, and every morning you can look forward to the day glad of what you are going to do. The secret, the incommunicable secret of happiness is in finding the thing that you can do, the thing that you will be glad to remember that you have done. That is the art of happiness, conquering the world, not surrendering to it.—From "The Art of Life."

To the ancient world the touchstone—the Lydian stone—was simply the means of ascertaining the value of precious metals. Gradually, however, it obtained a wider significance. It became the symbol for the means by which anything on the earth, or in the heavens above, or in the waters under the earth might be tested, and epigrams thickened round it like leaves in Vallombrosa. Gold, said Bacon, is tried by the touchstone, and man by gold; the parables, declared Ruskin, equally characteristically, were the touchstone of the heart. Ruskin's example was considerably more scientific than that of Bacon. The Lydian stone is a sorry substitute for the spiritual fact. Only, indeed, as men come to appreciate spiritual Truth are they capable of assaying the words, thoughts and deeds of themselves and humanity. Christ Jesus, as Ruskin saw, used the parables in just this way, he gave them to the world as a means by which they might discover how much of purity, or how much of animality there was in their individual characters. But what Ruskin did not perceive was that Christ Jesus gave the world a much more accurate touchstone of its spirituality than the parables when he explained that those who believed in him would be able to do the works he had done. The only absolutely infallible, and consequently the only really scientific test of our knowledge of Truth, is our ability to demonstrate it, and therefore there is no touchstone but Truth. It is this fact which has been insisted on by Mrs. Eddy, in the section with the marginal heading "Touchstone of Science," on page 450 of Science and Health.

There is an expression frequently used in the New Testament, and there translated knowledge of God, which should, as has often been pointed out, be rather translated full, exact, that is scientific knowledge of God. The world rebels against the idea of a scientific knowledge of God because it has been educated into regarding man anthropomorphically.

If, instead of having made a picture of God as what Matthew Arnold once described as a non-natural man, if it had been content to recognize its ignorance of the person of the Infinite, and to accept Him through his biblical synonyms of Life, Truth and Love, it would have found nothing repugnant in the idea of a scientific knowledge of infinite or absolute Truth. It would instead have found that Truth the touchstone by which it could test its own relative knowledge of the absolute. "The Christian Scientist," writes Mrs. Eddy, in the paragraph alluded to, "has enlisted to lessen evil, disease, and death; and he will overcome them by understanding their nothingness and the allness of God, or good." It is the infinity of God which constitutes the allness of good, that is the scientific truth, and as man tests, by this, his scientific knowledge of God, in his effort to heal sorrow, or sickness, or sin, he quickly learns what is the proportion of spiritual science, and what that of material alloy. That the miracles of Christian healing performed in the first century are not more frequently emulated today, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 243 of Science and Health, "arises not so much from lack of desire as from lack of spiritual growth."

That the idea of the refiner's fire which burned away the dross, and left only the pure gold was constantly present in Christ Jesus' thought as a figure with which to illustrate his teaching is manifest from the Gospel record. The fires of Gehenna would burn up all impurities of the carnal nature he implied no less certainly than that every man would be "salted with fire." There is, however, a use of his of the word touchstone which, for obvious reasons, has escaped attention; it was when he spoke of Dives in the phrase, "And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments." The Greek word Hades, here translated hell, scarcely carries with it the hideous atrocities of the medieval hell, which became attached to it in the west, which were popularized by Dante, and Milton, and the old masters, and from which men are only now escaping, but as if this was not sufficient the agony is piled up by the addition of the word torments. Now the word translated torments by no means conveys the horrors of centuries suggested to millions of terrified human beings by scholastic theology. It is used elsewhere, in the Bible, as has been pointed out by a very famous scholar, simply for one grievously sick, so that it would be perfectly in accordance with the canons of biblical translation.

condition which Christ Jesus' words clearly implied could continue after death exactly as Mrs. Eddy has explained, on page 290 of Science and Health, in writing "If the change called death destroyed the belief in sin, sickness, and death, happiness would be won at the moment of dissolution, and be for ever permanent; but this is not so." For no doubt was part of the lesson Jesus intended to teach by means of this parable, but he really put it a little differently; for the Greek word does not quite mean sickness, any more than it means torments, it means touchstone. Dives in hell, and Lazarus in Abraham's bosom were, in the words of Paul, working out their own salvation. They were learning how an accumulated belief in materiality creates a mental condition, which is hell, as certainly as the loss of materiality creates a condition, which is heaven. The human beliefs of Dives, his love of purple and fine linen, and of sumptuous living were being applied to the touchstone of Truth, and the dull red blur of animality was manifesting itself. Lazarus, too, though Jesus did not point it out, was laying his belief on the touchstone to find that his material sufferings, inasmuch as they had shown him the taskmaster materiality was, had brought him nearer Truth. Christ Jesus did not, of course, mean to imply that it was a virtue to be a beggar and covered with sores. He took the two extremes of human belief to show how each brought its punishment to the human senses, because men would place their necks beneath the yoke of the senses rather than that of Christ. Take, he said, "my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest for your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

"Let me tell you, scholar, that Diogenes walked on a day, with his friend, to see a country fair, where he saw ribbons, and looking glasses, and nut-crackers, and fiddlers, and hobby-horses, and many other gimcracks; and having observed them, and all the other fineries that make a complete country fair, he said to his friend, 'how many things are there in this world of which Diogenes hath no need?' And truly it is so, or might be so, with very many who vex and toil themselves to get what they have no need of."—Isaac Walton.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
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Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.
FREDERICK DIXON, Associate Editor.

All communications pertaining to conduct of this paper and for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL - PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00
In all other countries:
Daily, one year.....8.00
Daily, six months.....4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 20, 1909.

The Situation in France

WHILE the eyes of the world are fixed on the Bosphorus a political crisis of possibly even greater gravity is developing in France. It lacks, it is true, the sensational elements of the struggle for existence of the Young Turkish party, but it is capable of exercising a far greater influence on the destinies of Europe. The gravity of the situation is perfectly well understood on the European continent, and has been expressed by Monsieur Briand, the present minister of justice, and one of the most sober of Monsieur Clemenceau's colleagues, as "the great problem on the solution of which depend the destinies of the republic." The question is whether what is known as revolutionary syndicalism is to pass from a theoretical and militant creed into an operative force, and the country be hurled into another struggle like that of 1871.

That syndicalism had won over the proletariat has been an admitted fact for a considerable time. But up to the date of the postoffice strike the extent to which it had permeated the civil service was only dimly perceived. The victory of the government on that occasion, though in a way complete, was not in any degree decisive in the sense of removing the causes of friction, which lay far deeper than in the person of a particular official. The proof of this lies in the fact that since the failure of the strike the syndical movement has swept everything before it. The state employees and the proletariat have joined forces in proclaiming the necessity for a general strike. Monsieur Jaures, who for twenty years has been the respected leader of the socialist groups, has been swept aside in favor of Monsieur Guesde, with his formula of the flag in the gutter, and the Humanite, the organ of the parliamentary socialists, reports without comment the syndical meeting, in the Hippodrome, to which the socialist deputies, no matter how extreme, were refused admittance.

Now, that the social conditions in France are not perfect there is no reason to question. The social conditions in no country in the world are that. But what the revolutionary syndicates are face to face with, if they only realized it, is the belief in the reality and power of evil in the human consciousness, of which the inequalities and brutalities of the social systems of the world are only the effects. Revolution after revolution has been attempted by those who, like Hamlet, have seen that the world was out of joint, without any permanent results. Because these revolutions have constantly represented the effort to cast out devils through Beelzebub, that is to say, to overcome evil with evil, and have always been directed to an assault on material effects without any reference to their mental causes. The destruction of the ancient regime, with all its horrible feudal institutions, paved the way for the Napoleonic despotism, and the carnage of two decades of war, partially because no effort was made to be just to those who found themselves almost involuntarily the fiduciaries of that regime, but mainly because of the blind folly of believing that the anarchical method of destroying effects is going to have any result at all on causes. The corollary to the coronation of the goddess of reason was the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon, and already something more than murmurs are being heard in France of the necessity for a second Navarrese or Napoleon.

The brotherhood of man is not going to be brought about by pitching the tricolor, or for that matter, the white flag, the dearest thing known to thousands of Frenchmen, into the gutter, nor will that proceeding bring a corresponding love for Germans. It will be brought about by the effort to love your neighbor as yourself, which will teach you to forget yourself in grasping the meaning of the first commandment. The first commandment, writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 340 of Science and Health, "inculcates the triunity of God, Spirit, Mind; it signifies that man shall have no other spirit or mind but God, eternal good, and that all men shall have one Mind."

It is said that the dishes composing the banquet to representatives of the Latin-American republics had never been served before in Washington. Of course not. Who ever heard of warmed-over food at a first-class banquet?

THE REMEDY for the practise of manipulating the price of wheat, to the detriment of consumers, proposed by President Rothwell of the Boston Chamber of Commerce through the news columns of The Monitor, deserves respectful consideration. Mr. Rothwell proposes the repeal of the present duty on wheat—which is twenty-five cents per bushel—and the imposition of a duty graduated from ten cents to nothing, according to the price of wheat; that is to say, the duty would be ten cents when the price is ninety cents or less, the duty would be nine cents with wheat selling at ninety-one cents, and so on till there would be no duty when it sells for one dollar or more.

Mr. Rothwell's propositions are that one dollar per bushel is a profitable price for the growing of wheat; that reasonable protection does not require a greater duty than ten cents per bushel; that a graduated duty of this character would insure to American consumers a supply of wheat at reasonable prices, while insuring to American wheat growers profitable prices for their crops; and thus it would safeguard the interests of both consumers and producers.

The tariff proposed by Mr. Rothwell might not produce much revenue, but it would give to American producers of wheat an advantage over foreign producers in accordance with the policy of protection, and it would furnish at least partial relief to American consumers of wheat—the bulk of the people—who are now ground between the upper stone of protection and the nether stone of price-manipulation. No legislative expedient other than a graduated tariff with free trade at one end of the scale can furnish domestic producers adequate protection against foreign competition and at the same time protect domestic consumers from the efforts of speculators to squeeze the public by cornering the market. And if the scale proposed by Mr. Rothwell is not long enough, or if it does not commence and end where it should, it can be amended so as to preserve the economic value of the expedient in both its aspects.

So long as gambling with the price of food commodities is permitted, inflexible duties on agricultural products will operate to the detriment of even the producers. An inflexible duty on a commodity which is the subject of speculation assists the speculators to force up the price to a normal figure; the fictitious prices do not go to the

farmers; for the most part they go to the speculators; and as pointed out by Secretary Wilson, a period of inflated prices is apt to be followed by a season of low prices, for the excessive price causes a decreased consumption and is usually followed by an increased production. Therefore the institutions that furnish opportunity for their members to make contracts calling for the future delivery of food commodities which neither party has nor expects to have are the common enemies of both producers and consumers. The time is coming when this part of the business of "chambers of commerce" and "boards of trade" will be effectually forbidden by authority of the several states, and their dealings in agricultural products confined to contracts for the actual delivery of what one party possesses and the other party wants. Meanwhile the national government can do something toward remedying this social and economic disorder by framing its tariff law with that end in view.

World's Fair in Boston in 1920

OUR ESTEEMED contemporary, the Boston Herald, has launched a proposal for a world's fair in this city in 1920, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims and the founding of New England, and we believe it will meet with hearty support throughout the country. Next to the discovery of America, the four hundredth anniversary of which was celebrated by the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1892, the founding of New England is the most important event in modern history, since it marked the introduction into the new continent of the seeds of human freedom which have borne fruit in the greatest democracy that has ever existed.

There will be no unnatural strain in the promotion of this enterprise if Boston shall declare in favor of it, and no artificial means need be resorted to in order to establish its appropriateness and its title to the world's attention. The time and the place will be everywhere regarded as having been determined from the beginning; the manner of the celebration, in the form of a universal exposition on a scale commensurate with the event it is intended to commemorate, cannot fail to appeal to mankind in general.

It may seem that from 1909 to 1920 is a far cry. It is none too long a time in which to prepare for what ought to be the greatest exposition ever held. It is essential that this enterprise shall stand out in bold relief—that it shall stand alone as the paramount as well as the closing event of the second decade of the century. Moreover, it is only just to the rest of the country and the rest of the world that due notice shall be given and Boston should decide at once if it is its intention to hold this world's fair, so that no enterprise of a like character shall be set afoot elsewhere.

SAMUEL HILL, good roads crusader, is confident that the first American road congress to be held at the Seattle exposition will result in decisive steps toward the standardization of highway building throughout the country. It will mean infinitely more than material building. Mr. Hill may rest confident of that also. The millions spent every year on the improvement of farm and soil, the immense sums invested in the development of an unparalleled steam transportation system, make the expenditure toward road building seem strangely insignificant. But if the highway is, in the majority of cases, perhaps, where it was 100 years ago, this merely reminds us that the American railroad did not grow out of the colonial highway but superseded it before it had time to develop. What the highway was to Europe, the railroad is to America; not so much an improvement as a fundamental condition of civilization.

The American railroad as a basic factor has, perhaps more than any other, influenced American thought. It has given the American type one of its highly distinguishing traits—the impetus of concentrated action. The development of this trait, however, has resulted in an over-estimate of time-value so increasingly out of proportion that time-value from an agent has become a task-master. The sense of haste produced by this distorted focus is not energy but a vague, and, at times, panicky fear of untoward events, of penury in age, of premature incapacity, and with it goes an equally vague craving for power, for pleasure, for rest; in a word, for escape from that same fear. The neglected highway is typical of this condition of thought.

But now the cry for better roads is heard throughout the country. This means that a new tendency of constructiveness is asserting itself which is not under the spell of time-value. Afforestation and inland waterway building are movements closely allied with the return to the highway—a return which means definite possession.

American thought is looking toward a new epoch of construction; the former was an elemental, collective struggle, not wholly constructive but in a large measure destructive. Hence the aftermath of a sense of stress and limitation. The new era is dawning through the growing realization, throughout the country, of constructiveness as born of individual probation—that constructiveness by which man comes into his own.

California and Its Raisins

IN THE warehouses of Fresno, Cal., there are some 50,000,000 pounds of raisins in storage. It is felt in California that every pound of these raisins should be eaten. A movement is to be set on foot on the last of the present month for the purpose of arousing national interest in their consumption. The day chosen for the inauguration of this movement is to be called raisin day, and the press of California announces that the state is going to stand together with loyalty and characteristic energy for the promotion of the endeavor to bring the raisin products of the state to such a degree of public attention as their unquestionable merits justify and demand. One of the first things to be done is to sell all of the 50,000,000 pounds now in storage before the new crop comes in. The next thing to do is to create an appetite for raisins which will result in making short work of the new crop when it does come in.

We cannot all go to California on raisin day, much as many would like to, but our unavoidable inability to be present on that day need not prevent us all from helping to dispose of the 50,000,000 pounds of raisins now in storage and proving to the world that it pays to raise raisins.

GENERAL KITCHENER may as well understand in advance that in case he goes to Canada he might as well keep a few suits of evening clothes scattered at convenient points on this side of the border.

The Highway

THE FACTS contained in our despatch from Havana with relation to the American tourist as a Cuban asset, are deserving of something more than passing attention, because they shed additional light upon a matter which, though extremely interesting and of no small importance, is, popularly speaking, little understood in this country. The despatch alluded to dealt with the reports received by Consul-General James L. Rodgers in Havana from the United States inspectors of customs detailed in that city to examine the baggage of passengers proceeding to Florida ports. These show that there have been over 7000 examinations of such baggage since January 1, 6000 of which have had to do with the effects of transient Americans. Adding to the tourists coming and departing by way of Florida the number of 500 weekly from New York and New Orleans, "it can be estimated," said the despatch, "that Cuba derived benefit from 10,000 during the past season to March 1."

No attempt is made to state with any degree of accuracy what this means financially to Cuba. It is estimated, however, and the estimate is a conservative one, that the amount of money spent by these tourists will approximate \$750,000. The purchase, it is explained, of Canary Island and Spanish lace and linen, photographs and various souvenirs constitutes the ordinary method of spending money outside of that paid to the hotels, which accounts for a large percentage of the total.

The direct financial benefits to Cuba from the flow thitherward of American tourist travel, a flow which promises to largely increase annually, is a small matter compared with the indirect results of this movement in a business way, and a smaller matter still compared with the influence for good resulting from the annual incursion of Americans and the consequent closer association of large numbers of representatives of both peoples.

Through the sympathy with our ways and customs and manners, and aspirations and ideals, which will be awakened in Cuba by these peaceable invasions, and the mutual and better understanding which shall arise from it, we shall some day, and at no very remote time, win the confidence of other Spanish-American republics which are as yet uncertain whether to trust us or not.

By Compromise, Not by Insurrection

Aldrich's committee reported, it is held, are demanded by certain of the western senators.

It is admitted, however, that the entire Democratic side would have to act solidly and be supported by fifteen Republican insurgents in order to make this movement a success. However, the Democratic membership of the Senate cannot be lined up solidly for any tariff bill, high or low, and all such possibilities as that referred to here might as well be dismissed from the public mind. Whatever modifications may be brought about in the Payne bill will be the result now, as in the case of all previous tariff bills, of compromise between the different interests affected.

Whether, as some believe, a tariff commission, sitting the year around, and listening to all arguments made for and against changes in the duties, would be able to agree upon a measure which would come nearer to giving general satisfaction than one prepared under the present system, it is impossible to say; but it is fair to assume that such a measure, like the present one and all of its predecessors, would have to be constructed in accordance with the give-and-take method.

It is quite likely, of course, that through this process no one section will get all that it wanted. It is quite likely, too, that no special interest will succeed in carrying off as large a prize as it reached out for. But when the bill shall become a law all the sections and interests will adjust themselves and be fairly prosperous, as they have been after the passage of every tariff bill that our national Legislature has had to do with.

It is not at all probable the secretary of the navy would be so outspoken in advocacy of a powerful fleet of war vessels for the Pacific if the matter had not been discussed and the proposal approved in the cabinet. Indeed, Secretary Meyer's views are known to be those of President Taft in this particular, and it is commonly understood in Washington the cabinet is a unit on this question. It may be stated as an evidence of the desire of the American people for peace with the Orient that there has been a growing sentiment in favor of the placing of a great fleet in the Pacific ever since the first intimations were received of the possibility of a misunderstanding with Japan. It has come gradually to be the conviction of many careful thinkers and peace-loving citizens that the one certain way of preventing the possibility of a clash between the United States and Japan, resulting from disputes local to California, or from any other cause, is to take a step which, on the one hand, will calm the anxiety of our people on the Pacific coast, and which, on the other hand, will command for us a larger share of respect from the Japanese.

On no other plea would the American people approve of the program for the creation of a Pacific fleet which has manifestly been agreed upon in the cabinet, and which, in all likelihood, has the tacit approval of the leaders in both houses of Congress.

It may be held that the carrying out of this program is a sudden departure from the announced policy of economy at Washington, but this assertion would not be borne out by the facts. Regardless entirely of the experience of other countries—and it tallies pretty closely with ours—we have found that a strong navy makes for peace, and in making for peace we know that it makes for economy. Our navy was instrumental in bringing the Spanish war to a speedy close, but that war, short as it was, cost us \$507,910,995, and, in addition, we have paid out in pensions up to date \$20,000,000. "A great navy," says Secretary Meyer, "is the best insurance against the horrors and expense of war that the United States can purchase."

Then let us have the fleet.

IF THE new automatic stamp-selling machines would kindly lick 'em as well, how we would appreciate it!

Our Friendly Invasions of Cuba

Peace Fleet for the Pacific